

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
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NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI.—NUMBER 35.
WHOLE NUMBER 1000.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

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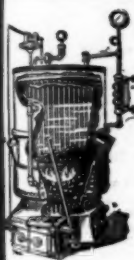
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INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In looking over some old records we tested the fullness of the record in a single corps, and found only what follows. Can any of your readers give further information? The successive senior Inspectors-General of the Army, with the number and rank of their subordinates, from 1777 to 1894, were as follows:

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Conway, 1777-78. No subordinates appointed.

Maj.-Gen. the Baron Frederick William von Steuben, 1778-84. He was allowed a sub-inspector to each division, and a brigade inspector to each brigade of the Army. He had, from first to last, as far as is known, 1 Major General (de Neuville), 3 Brigadier Generals, 7 Colonels, 9 Lieutenant-Colonels, 63 Majors, 32 Captains, and 4 officers whose rank is unknown.

Maj. William North, 1784-88. No subordinates.

John Stagg, Jr., 1788-1790. No subordinates, except the line Majors, who were authorized to inspect. (He had no rank, but was chief clerk of the War Department, and had been Major and Inspector in the Revolutionary War.)

Francis Mentges (?), 1790-92. Subordinates unknown. (He had no rank; was Colonel and Inspector during Revolution.)

Maj. Henry de Butts, 1792. Capt. Edward Butler, 1792. Subordinates: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants.

Maj. Michael Rudolph, 1793. Maj. Edward Butler, 1793. Maj. John Mills, 1794-96. Subordinates, 3 Majors.

* (In the Army Register for Nov. 1, 1796, the Inspector and Adjutant-General named is Capt. Edward Butler, 4th Infantry (acting), 1st Aug., 1796.—Editor.)

Jonathan Haskell (Major, 4th Sub. Legion), 1796. Subordinates: 1 Major (so far as known).

Maj. Thomas H. Cushing, 1797-98. Subordinates unknown.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, 1798-1800. Subordinates (so far as known): 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 Majors, 8 Captains, and 4 Lieutenants.

Maj. Thomas Cushing, 1800-1807. Subordinates: 2 Majors.

Maj. Abimael Y. Nicol, 1807-12. Subordinates unknown.

Brig.-Gen. Alexander Smyth, 1812-13. 1 Captain; others unknown.

Brig.-Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, 1813. Subordinates: 6 Colonels, 8 Majors.

Brig.-Gen. William Winder, 1814. Subordinates: 8 Colonels, 16 Majors.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Parker, 1814-21. Subordinates: 8 Colonels and 16 Majors to 1816; 2 Colonels and 4 Majors to 1817; 2 Colonels and 6 Majors to 1818; 2 Colonels and 4 Majors to 1821.

Col. John E. Wool, 1821 to 1841. Col. George Croghan, 1841 to 1849. Col. Sylvester Churchill, 1849 to 1861. 1 Junior Colonel to each.

Col. Randolph B. Marcy, 1861 to 1878. Subordinates: 2 Colonels and 5 Majors to 1864; 3 Colonels and 4 Majors to 1865; 3 Colonels and 5 Majors to 1867; 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 3 Majors to 1869; 3 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels and 2 Majors to 1871; 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 2 Majors to 1875; 3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 2 Majors to 1875; 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 1 Major to 1878.

Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, 1878 to 1881. Subordinates: 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 1 Major to 1879; 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 1 Major to 1881.

Brig.-Gen. Delos B. Sackett, 1881 to 1885. Subordinates: 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 1 Major to 1879; 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 1 Major to 1881.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Davis, 1885. Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, 1885 to 1888. Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, 1888 to 1889. Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 1889 to 1890. Subordinates: 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 2 Majors.

This corps, which even in time of peace, has continually to borrow officers from the line in order to be numerically sufficient for the performance of its duties, during the Civil War expanded to great dimensions. First and last there were probably 1,500 temporary members of the corps, rendered necessary by the exigencies of the service, the names of about 1,300 of whom have been ascertained. Letters have been recently received from a number of those officers who belonged to the regular establishment, giving brief sketches of their experience, and thought, concerning military inspection.

These letters make very interesting reading as showing the methods of inspection in vogue during the critical era in our country's history, and more especially as showing the difficulties under which inspectors labored in the performance of their duties. One inspector, speaking of the service during the war, says: "I believe that, as now, the inspector who found much to praise and little to blame seemed to be thought a most efficient staff officer. He who endeavored to point out the ordinary neglects that should be corrected, and reported them, was looked upon as a busybody who desired to exploit his knowledge and military accomplishments." Generally, the officers of inspection were conscientious and thorough, being chosen, of course, on account of those characteristics, as well as for their soldierly qualities and intelligence, so that through their efforts "vast improvement was made in all that pertains to drills, to the comfort of the troops and officers, to the discipline of commands, and, generally, to the good of the service in every branch."

In time of action the inspectors shared all duties with other members of the staff, and had their full share of battles and skirmishes, and the roughness of campaigns. Of the inspectors killed or wounded in battle, we may mention Lieut.-Col. David Allen, Jr., killed at Gettysburg; Lieut.-Col. William H. Crocker, wounded at Brandy Station; Maj. T. W. Baird, wounded at Gettysburg; Maj. L. B. Duff, wounded at Petersburg; Maj. C. G. Lyon, wounded at the Wilderness; Capt. C. Blissey and W. Bodet, both killed at Chancellorsville; Capt. George A. Bolton, wounded at Cold Harbor; Capt. J. N. Burritt, wounded at Weldon R. R., Va.; Capt. Poinsett Cooper, wounded at the Wilderness and also at Brandy Station; Capt. J. W. Coverly, wounded at Spotsylvania; Capt. J. W. Davis, wounded at Jericho Bridge; Capt. C. H. Flagg, killed at Gettysburg; Capt. Samuel J. Fletcher, wounded at North Anna River; Capt. J. D. Gray, wounded before Petersburg; Capt. A. A. Hale, wounded at Cold Harbor; Capt. Daniel Hart, wounded at the Wilderness; Capt. W. H. Hawley, killed at Ream's Station, Va.; Capt. N. Houghton and Charles H. Hovey, both wounded at Gettysburg; Capt. George H. Howe, killed before Petersburg; Capt. Charles P. Hyatt, wounded at Weldon Railroad; Capt. James W. Johnson, wounded before Petersburg; Capt. S. C. Judson, killed at the Wilderness; Capt. A. Kumencur, wounded at Gettysburg; Capt. R. Lender, wounded at Lookout Valley, Tenn.; Capt. J. C. Lockhart, wounded at Cold Harbor; Capt. J. C. Lynch, wounded at Brandy Station; Capt. J. L. Maynard, wounded at Chancellorsville; Capt. J. H. Nicholls, killed at Trevillian Station, Va.; Capt. Michael

Nolan, wounded at Brandy Station; Capt. E. H. Powers, wounded at Chancellorsville; Capt. A. P. Russell, died of wounds received at Prairie Grove, Ark.; Capt. George Shockley, wounded at Petersburg; Capt. George H. Seckir, wounded at Spotsylvania; Capt. W. R. Smedburg, wounded at the Wilderness; Capt. Israel C. Smith, wounded at Gettysburg; Capt. S. W. Smith, wounded at Brandy Station; Capt. Hazard Stevens, wounded at the Wilderness; Capt. E. J. Trull, wounded at Weldon Railroad; Capt. Lewis N. Tucker, wounded at the Wilderness; Capt. Fergus Walker and C. L. Young, wounded at Chancellorsville. We would be glad to have mention of any others and receive corrections for this list.

MUST PAY ALIMONY.

The New York "Sun" publishes this paragraph about William B. Wetmore, formerly 2d Lieutenant 6th Cavalry, and later a major of the N. G., S. N. Y.:

Judge Ingraham in the Special Term of the Supreme Court decided this afternoon that the income which Maj. William B. Wetmore is entitled to from the trust fund in the hands of his mother, Sarah T. Wetmore, under the will of his father, must be devoted to the payment of alimony which was awarded to Mrs. Annette Wetmore for the support of herself and children under her decree of divorce.

Maj. Wetmore is a member of the Union and New York Yacht clubs, and is the owner of the yacht Lurline. Upon the death of his father, several years ago, he inherited about \$250,000, and a trust fund of \$100,000 was created for his benefit, with his mother as trustee. When his wife obtained a decree of divorce from him the court ordered him to pay her alimony of \$6,000 a year for the support of herself and children. The wife alleges that he left the jurisdiction of the court and absented himself on board his yacht, and that efforts to compel him to pay the alimony were futile. Finally this suit was brought against his mother as trustee of the fund, with a view to getting possession of the income of the trust fund. It was insisted upon at the trial of the action by counsel for the mother of the Major that the court had no power to provide that the money should be applied to the payment of the judgment for alimony.

Judge Ingraham takes a different view of the case, and says that the Major cannot set the decree of the court at defiance by merely going out of the jurisdiction of the court, and that the powers of the court over its citizens are not thus limited. If he were present and subject to the jurisdiction of the court, says Judge Ingraham, there can be no doubt that the court by a commitment for contempt could compel him to apply the income from this trust fund to the payment of the alimony.

"I think, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree adjudging that the accrued income in the hands of the trustee may be applied to the payment of the amount due the plaintiff under the judgment of divorce, and directing the trustee to apply such income in the future as it accrues to the satisfaction of that judgment."

It is narrated of Prince George of Wales that when he was serving as midshipman he once ran out of pocket money, having exhausted his allowance, which, for a prince was not large. So he wrote a letter to his grandmother the Queen, asking her to send him some small amount. The prudent old lady here saw an opportunity to give the youth a lecture on the subject of economy, and wrote him a letter. Did he preserve the letter and lay its contents to heart? No; he sold it to a collector of autographs for five pounds.

Dr. Geo. Fordyce.
Discourse on Diet.
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We add an extra four page supplement this week at the last moment to make room for later matter. It contains a report of the trial of Lieutenant Maney and a list of nominations for Indian brevets.

HENRY WARREN SLOCUM.

Our obituary roll for the current week 'a a long and sad one. Slocum, Shepherd, Conly, Wood, Taber, and others of less intimate associations with the Army are included in the list. The record of all of these is given under our head of Recent Deaths, with the exception of that of General Slocum, who retired many years ago from the military service. His record as a soldier is an imperishable part of the history of the country. He entered the 1st Artillery from the Military Academy in 1852 and resigned from the Army four years later, taking up his residence in Syracuse, N. Y., where he entered upon the practice of the law, and was elected to the State Legislature. He returned to the military service when the Civil War broke out as colonel of the 27th N. Y. Vols. He took part in the first Bull Run, where he was wounded, and before the end of that year had been promoted to brigadier and major-general. In October, 1862, he was given command of the 12th Corps. He participated in the campaign on the Yorktown Peninsula, was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he commanded the right wing of the Union Army and contributed greatly to the successful issue of the day.

It was Slocum's division that marched to the help of Porter, hard pressed at Gaines's Mill; it was Slocum who, with Howard, held the right at Chancellorsville; it was Slocum who took command of Hancock's forces in the advance at Gettysburg, when Hancock galloped back to urge upon Meade the advantages of Gettysburg for the field of battle. During the battle Slocum held the extreme right on Culp's Hill, as he had held in the right of Franklin's division after Williamsburg, when his conduct was described as "admirable."

When the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated, Slocum lost his command, but he was transferred to Sherman's army, when he was, on the first opportunity, appointed to the command of the 20th Corps. It was his fortune to be the first to enter Atlanta at daylight on Sept. 2, 1864, when the time came to gather the fruits of Sherman's memorable campaign of four months, and it was he that sent the good news that made that imperturbable soldier, George H. Thomas, "snap his fingers, whistle and almost dance." During the march from Atlanta to the sea, and thence on to Washington, Slocum commanded Sherman's left wing, Howard holding the right, and he took the chief part in the siege and capture of Savannah. At Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, he "ran up against Johnston's whole army," receiving and repulsing all attacks and holding his own, as ordered, assisting the coming of the right wing. It was not his fault if the advantages of the day were not fully improved. In the closing hours of the Rebellion the left wing of Sherman's forces was organized into a distinct army, called the Army of Georgia, with Slocum in command, General Sherman giving this final proof of his confidence in his loyal and able subordinate.

On Sept. 28, 1865, General Slocum resigned, returned to Brooklyn, resumed the practice of law, declining a colonelcy in the Regular Army. He was three times elected member of Congress, held various prominent positions in Brooklyn and was one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of that community. This is but a brief outline of the military and civil career of this distinguished leader of men. But for his sturdy independence, Slocum might have advanced still higher in civil life. The nomination for election as Governor of New York was once within his grasp, and he might have advanced from that to the Presidency had he not preferred the right to personal profit. A grand soldier, a noble gentleman, an honest and true friend, no words of praise can outdo his merit.

General Slocum's funeral, which took place at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, April 17, attested the esteem in which he was held. Statesmen and soldiers, the humble veteran and his more distinguished comrades in arms, alike strove to show their love and admiration, and

it was with perhaps three exceptions the most imposing military funeral held since the war. The National and State Legislatures furnished their quota, and thus amid the public grief of thousands, he passed to his temporary resting place in Greenwood Cemetery, the place of interment not having been decided upon. His old regiment, the 1st U. S. Artillery, commanded by Col. Loomis L. Langdon, had the place of honor at the obsequies, and the National Guard of his native State had adequate representation. One quotation from the funeral sermon by the Rev. Dr. Storrs may serve to close this imperfect account of one for whom we had the highest admiration:

"It is, of course, only just to say what we all feel to be true, that in the removal of this brilliant and faithful friend, Brooklyn has lost her most famous citizen of the widest present renown; that the nation has lost one of the foremost among the few thus far remaining of its great and honored commanders in the terrible and successful struggle of the last generation for liberty and national unity."

General Slocum leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, of General Howard's staff.

Two distinguished officers of our Navy have passed from the active to the retired list within the past ten days, both of them in the maturity of their powers and more capable of high command than ever before. Much as we may regret them, we may at least console ourselves with the reflection that they make place for two other officers of distinguished service, who, after these many years of waiting, at last attain the highest rank our Navy now has to offer. Benham, Irwin, Ramsay and Skerrett are all veterans of many combats, and no naval service in the world can furnish us with a quartet of heroes of equal experience in battle. The innumerable friends who honor the able and kindly Benham will rejoice that it was his fortune to pluck new honors from Fortune in the last hours of his active service. Who could have done better than he did in Brazil in upholding the honor of his country? Admiral Irwin's retirement separates him from a command which is of growing importance, and Ramsay and Skerrett, who succeed to the honors of the Rear Admirals' rank, are both of them men upon whose broad shoulders the responsibilities of high command set as naturally as the garments they wear. Ramsay was with Porter and Grant at Vicksburg, with Porter and Terry at Fort Fisher, and in every command before, during and since our civil war, he has shown the high sense of duty, the clear judgment and the inflexible will which the chief characteristics of the successful commander of men. Rear Admiral Joseph Salathiel Skerrett has a record of longer service on shore and sea duty than any other officer in the Commodore's list, from which he has just been promoted. He graduated at the head of his class at Annapolis, and his skill as a navigator is noteworthy in our Navy. His record is one of able and efficient performance of duty. He is now in command of the Asiatic station, where he will doubtless continue until his retirement in January, 1895.

What our correspondent "Hope" says as to the true explanation of Congressional neglect of service interests is undoubtedly true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true." But this does not weaken the argument for unity of action in the Army and Navy. Congress is what it is, and it is not our mission to reform it, were we disposed to undertake a task that would make the labors of Hercules seem a restful occupation. We concentrated all of our efforts, therefore, upon the services, whose ear we have, and not upon those who look to their constituencies alone for approval or disapproval. We do not expect entire unity of action among officers, for there is lots of human nature, even in the saints trained to military self-abnegation, and the best of men will differ in opinion. What we argue for, and what seems at least possible of attainment, is the separation of general interests from those which are purely personal. The question whether Capt. John Doe or Capt. Richard Roe is entitled to precedence is undoubtedly an important one.

but the whole service ought not to be asked to stand still while it is being settled. Measures affecting the relative standing of individuals should be kept apart from those for the general advancement of the service. Measures for the general good and those for individual preferment would have had a better chance were this rule followed.

The Navy will await with interest the details of the sinking of the Brazilian "Aquidaban" by an auto-mobile torpedo. Until they are received, there is not much profit in speculating as to the significance of the event. According to the brief report thus far received the "Aquidaban" was sunk at the end of a naval engagement lasting for three hours.

The principal recommendations made by commanders in their reports in the new Drill Regulations are in reference to the extended order drill. It is claimed by some of the reporting officers that this drill is too complicated and should be changed. Numerous suggestions are offered.

Before leaving Denver for Buffalo, Capt. W. W. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., was tendered a "farewell" by the ladies of the Denver Woman's Auxiliary to the Keeley League, in the Coliseum, which was attended by about 2,000 people, a marked tribute of respect and admiration. Among the more prominent persons present was Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., who made an address, in the course of which he said: "Captain Robinson has served on my staff since last July. I know his work. I know what he has done. There is no officer on my staff who stands higher than Captain Robinson. I know the struggle that he had in his younger days. I know he is safe now, and I know the interest he has taken in the Keeley work. I do not think there has been a man in Denver who has been living the life of a drunkard that Captain Robinson did not try to reach. I believe he will find his field of operations in Buffalo quite as wide and as extensive as he found it in Denver." Captain Robinson was subsequently presented with a Keeley League badge, the base of which is inlaid with turquoise enamel, bearing the inscription, "Keeley League, Colorado," in raised gold letters. Above is the horseshoe in dark blue enamel, studded with seven diamonds, representing the nails in the shoe. On the shoe is a large, rustic "K," made of gold, with a large diamond in the center. On the reverse side is the inscription, "Presented to Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., U. S. A., by Denver Keeley League, No. 2, March 30, 1894."

The London "Engineer" publishes for the first time a letter addressed from Edinburgh in 1790 to James Watt by Robert Cullen, afterward Lord Cullen, which supplies a missing link in the history of steam navigation. The letter was written to interest Watt in experiments which for some time past (or since 1788) have been carried on here for the improvement of naval architecture by "my particular friend, Mr. Miller, of Daldwinton, now Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland. Tullien thus proceeded:

"After having carried his experiments a great length and at a very great expense, for moving double and triple vessels by means of wheels, it occurred to him that putting these wheels in motion by means of steam might prove a great improvement of his system. As, however, he had never particularly studied the steam engine, and imagined that his wheels might be moved to advantage by any steam engine, so by means of a Mr. Taylor, living in his family as a tutor to his sons, he was induced to employ the steam engine of Mr. Symington, who resides at Leadhills, and of whom you probably have heard.

"Mr. Miller, in consequence of the acquaintance formed in this way with Mr. Symington, employed him lately to erect two steam engines, the first to move a small double vessel, and the second to move a double vessel of greater size. The last experiment, although attended with a considerable degree of success, as the vessel was made to go nearly at the rate of seven miles in an hour, has still left Mr. Miller far from being satisfied. He says that a great deal of the power of Symington's engine is lost in friction, and from having observed the operation of your engine at Mr. Whitbread's brewery, in London, I find he is strongly disposed to think that it is much better adapted to the purpose of moving his water wheels than Symington's can ever be brought to be.

"Mr. Miller is convinced that great advantages may be derived not only to the public, but to the persons who shall first put in practice under the protection of a patent, the moving of vessels by his wheels and the steam engine, and from the opinion he had formed of you and Mr. Boulton, I perceive he would incline to be connected with you in such a business, if you are equally disposed to it."

The reply of Watt was unfavorable. Otherwise, as the "Engineer" remarks: "Steam navigation would have been an accomplished fact many years before it was actually introduced with practical success."

It is painful to learn that "Coxey's Army," wherever it may now be, has assumed a hostile attitude toward the "war correspondents," who are accompanying it. The Army, it is said, objects to these faithful historians referring to its members as "tramps."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo made an inspection of the Charlestown Navy Yard on April 16.

Comdr. J. S. Muggeridge, British Navy, visited in New York city this week with quarters at the Holland House.

Rear-Admiral John Irwin reached the age of 62 years on the 15th inst., and in pursuance of law he was placed on the retired list.

Mrs. Julia Ballard Walton, wife of Dr. H. R. Walton, and grand-niece of the late Capt. Henry E. Ballard, U. S. N., died April 10, at Annapolis, Md.

Surg. A. M. Moore, U. S. N., arrived from Europe with his wife and daughter on April 15 and left New York April 16 for his home, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Lieut. A. C. McMechan, U. S. N., who spent the winter in Lexington, Ky., and Florida, is visiting friends in South Wilton, Conn., where he expects to remain for several weeks.

The three retirements for age which will occur in the Engineer Corps of the Navy during 1894 are those of Chief Engineers Moore, Henderson and Kiersted, respectively, on May 24, July 12 and Dec. 25.

Pay-Director James H. Watmough, U. S. N., has been elected president, and Col. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., retired, second vice-president of the District of Columbia Society of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania.

Gen. W. B. Franklin is a recent guest of Rear-Admiral Franklin in Washington, D. C., on his way to Hampton, Va., to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Mrs. Ward, the wife of Lieut. Albert Norton Ward, U. S. N., and daughter of Comdr. Horace Elmer, U. S. N., has published a clever novel entitled "Her Provincial Cousin." It is issued by Cassell & Co., of London and New York.

Miss Elsie Moore, the daughter of Chief Engineer Moore, of the Navy, has come East from San Francisco on a visit, and will probably remain until the fall. Chief Engineer Moore will return to his home in Plattsburg, N. Y., from California, and will retire on the 24th of May.

Sala, in the London "Sunday Times," relates that he has more than once heard it asserted that the body of the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian given up to Admiral Tegethoff was not that of Maximilian, and that the real corpse, embalmed, or rather stuffed, and appeared in an Austrian uniform, with white kid gloves, is still periodically exhibited at Mexican fairs, or fairs.

The New York "Times" says: "Commodore Skerrett, who has just been promoted to a rear-admiralship, is known in the Navy as 'Sailor Joe,' because of his superior skill as a navigator. No one in the service could excel him, it is said, in handling a sailing vessel of the old type. He is now commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron, and will probably remain at that post until his retirement next year."

The fine house of Lieut.-Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., on New Hampshire avenue and Seventeenth streets, Washington, will be soon offered for rent. Mrs. Clover will leave Washington for a lengthened stay. Lieutenant-Commander Clover is now serving on the "Chicago," and as there is a good probability that the ship is to remain abroad for several months to come, it is not unlikely that Mrs. Clover will join her husband abroad.

Rear-Admiral Irwin has just been relieved of the command of the Pacific station by Rear-Admiral Walker, and is now believed to be en route to the United States. He was an officer of ability and was distinguished during his active career by his unflinching attention to duty. His retirement promotes Commo. Joseph Skerrett, Capt. Joseph N. Miller, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor, Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. McKenzie, Lieut. William J. Barnette, Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Jr., junior grade, and Ensign Guy W. Brown.

The daily papers are still showing a lively interest in the engagement of Mr. Howard Gould, a young son of the late Jay Gould, to Miss Odette Tyler, an actress, born Beatie Kirkland, and the daughter of "General" Tyler, a clerk in the New York Post Office. Her father is quoted as saying "that their family history has been well known for a generation or two in Georgia and North Carolina." We are further told that "General Kirkland, before the Civil War, served in the United States Marine service and made an honorable record during the China troubles. One of his cousins is Admiral Kirkland, of the United States Navy. Said General Kirkland: 'I am well known in North Carolina, and it was there that I lived before going to Georgia. The history of our family is an open page, and well known to many South and North.'" Concerning Miss Tyler's mother an Army officer writes us as follows: "She was a niece of Gen. Hardee, C. S. A. Mr. Kirkland was her first husband, from whom she was divorced. She then married the Mr. Mann referred to as 'a relative' of Mrs. Kirkland. I think he was an official in the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Mr. Mann died, and she subsequently (in 1885, I think) married Captain Charles M. Callahan, then of the 4th Cav., now on the retired list. The last I heard of her she was living at Asbury Park. She was at Fort McDowell with Captain Callahan while I served there, just after they were married, and went East with him after he was retired."

A society correspondent referring to a recent dance at Hotel Cordova, St. Augustine, tendered the guests by Manager Knott, says: "Lieutenant and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, of St. Francis Barracks, were among the handsome couples present. Mrs. Liggett wore a dainty china silk gown, décolleté, with lace bertha. Lieutenant and Mrs. Frederick Kimball, of the barracks, had with them their guests, Mrs. Kimball, of Greensburg, Pa., and Mrs. G. L. Andrews, of Northfield, Vt."

Maj. Lafayette E. Campbell, U. S. A., retired, is pleasantly located at Amethyst, Colo.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, First U. S. Cav., returned to Vancouver Barracks this week from a short leave.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, Fifth U. S. Art., recently visiting in New York, has had his leave extended two months.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Art., visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday of this week.

Lieut. W. K. Jones, 14th U. S. Inf., and family have arrived at David's Island, N. Y. H., from Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Herman Hall, Fourth U. S. Inf., and bride, recently returned from abroad, have been visiting relatives in St. Louis.

Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, Second U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 17, from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. A. W. Brewster, Ninth U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week on a short trip abroad, to return in about a month.

Capt. J. C. Scantling, Second U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is visiting in New York city, with headquarters at Miller's Hotel.

Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, has returned to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, from a visit to Plainfield, N. J., and Washington, D. C.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield's recent visit to the Pacific coast was made the occasion for many pleasant hospitalities by old friends in San Francisco and elsewhere.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., visited at Germantown, Pa., on Tuesday evening of this week to attend the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. B. Moon, Adjutant, 20th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Moon have rejoined at Fort Assiniboine from a pleasant sojourn at Brownsville, Tex., much improved in health.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney, recently transferred from the Fourth to the Fifth Inf., will, it is expected, join at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. C. E. Tayman, 24th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Tayman are recent guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Slavena at Fort Leavenworth while en route from Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Lieut. John Pope, First U. S. Art., was to leave Fort Wadsworth, S. I., this week on a month's sick leave, most of which he will spend in New York for treatment of his eyes, which have troubled him of late.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris, daughter of the late General Grant, is in Washington, D. C., where she is likely to remain for some time to come. Her mother, Mrs. Grant, now at San Diego, Cal., is expected soon to visit her.

Lieutenant Lecompte, of the Swiss Army, will complete his six-months' course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, at the end of May, and will soon thereafter proceed to Switzerland to join his corps (Engineers).

The father of Capt. S. L. Woodward, 10th U. S. Cav., a resident of Paducah, Ky., celebrated his 82d birthday April 12. His wife, to whom he will have been married 60 years on Oct. 1 next, will then celebrate also her 82d birthday.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., and Lieut. A. Slaker, First U. S. Art., members of the Examining Board at Governor's Island, to examine enlisted candidates for commissions, returned to New York city this week from a visit to Washington and Fort Myer.

Capt. John G. Bourke, U. S. A., the Indian fighter, who has for many years been familiar with our Mexican border, will have, in the May "Scribner," a stirring article on the romance and history of the whole Rio Grande region. The abundant illustrations are by Gilbert Gaul, who has recently made a journey to the Rio Grande for "Scribner's Magazine."

Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Otis gave a charming dinner party at Vancouver Barracks recently in honor of their guest, Miss Bosler, of Carlisle, Pa. Those present were: General and Mrs. Otis, Miss Otis, Miss Laura Otis, Miss Mary Bosler, Miss Anderson, Lieut. A. C. Hasbrouck, Lieut. Sehon, A. D. C. Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Lieut. E. W. Clarke and Mr. E. C. Mears.

The San Francisco "Examiner," referring to the recent marriage at the Presidio of Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th Inf., to Miss Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., says: "The bride, Miss Lillian L. Lee, is possessed of a charming person. She is of the brunette order of beauty, of medium height and slender figure, her eyes of that call hazel; her hair of the same color; the expression of her face tender and thoughtful. The groom is a young man yet, but Lieut. S. Mills has seen some service, as his appearance denotes. Tall in stature and somewhat slender in build, he looks like what he is—a soldier, not old in years, but already of established reputation."

Sergt. Herman E. Ensslin, Troop "F," Third Cav.; Corp. Adolph Bauman, Troop "E," Third Cav.; Christ Behr, Troop "I," Seventh Cav.; Thomas P. Cuffe, Troop "H," Seventh Cav., and George Gillen, Troop "A," Seventh Cav.; Trumpeter Thomas Connolly, Troop "H," Seventh Cav.; Privates Henry S. Coyner, Troop "F," Third Cav.; Oscar Danford, Troop "I," Seventh Cav.; John M. Dyre, Troop "I," Seventh Cav.; George Snyder, Troop "A," Seventh Cav., and Frank P. Walker, Troop "I," Seventh Cav., have each been granted a six-months' furlough so that they may join Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at New York and form a part of his cavalymen, all being excellent horsemen and men likely to show to the best advantage what the U. S. Cavalry can do in that direction.

Lieut. C. P. Russ, 11th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at San Carlos, Ariz.

Maj. Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was to leave Chicago this week to spend until early in June on leave.

Lieuts. M. K. Barroll and Archibald Campbell, of the Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., April 16, from short leaves of absence.

At a meeting of the post lyceum, Fort Leavenworth, held April 16, Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th U. S. Inf., read a paper on "The Keeley Cure and its Relations to the Army."

Col. Jos. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and family are in Rome, Italy, for this month, and doubtless will return home much pleased with their visit to Europe.

Lieut. O. C. Horney, Seventh U. S. Inf., left Fort Logan, Colo., this week for the East, and will be in New York next week to be examined for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Alfred Morton, Ninth U. S. Inf., on leave at Englewood, Ill., for some time past, was expected to join at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week.

Lieuts. Albert Todd, John V. White and F. Marsh, First U. S. Art., the regimental board of examination in artillery for 1894, visited Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week in the prosecution of their work.

The death of Capt. Abram E. Wood, Fourth U. S. Cav., promoted Adj. Jas. Lockett, to Captain, Captain Lockett was graduated from the Military Academy in 1879 and has been regimental adjutant since Nov. 16, 1891.

Lieut. James Hamilton and T. B. Lamoreux, U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, were expected to arrive in New York city the latter part of this week to be examined next week with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Col. J. C. Bates, Second U. S. Inf., presided over a general court-martial which organized at Fort Robinson, Neb., this week, for the trial of Capt. J. A. Hutton, Eighth Inf. Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., officiates as Judge-Advocate of the Court.

We regret to learn of the illness of Gen. Edmund Schriver, U. S. A., retired, who has been spending the winter at Wormley's Hotel, Washington, D. C. The General is now a pretty old man, having graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, almost 61 years ago.

Capt. J. H. Calef, of Fort Trumbull; Adj. E. St. J. Greble, of Fort Adams; and Lieut. O. B. W. Farr, of Fort Preble, members of the regimental board of examination in artillery for 1894, assembled at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, and from there in order to Forts Schuyler, Trumbull, Warren and Preble.

Fort Robinson, Neb., was quite lively this week, the list of visiting officers on court-martial service including Col. J. C. Bates, Lieut.-Cols. G. K. Brady and W. J. Lyster, Maj. Valery Harvard, W. H. Bisbee and T. C. Lebo and Capt. W. M. Van Horne, W. H. Boyle, C. A. Dempsey, H. M. Kendall, B. Munday, F. West, H. B. Sarson and C. S. Roberts.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford delivered on the evening of April 13 at All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, the first of a series of war lectures to be given by Union Generals for the benefit of the rising generation. His subject was the story of Fort Sumter, an apt one, it being 33 years ago to the day that the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from the historic fort.

Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fifth U. S. Cav., in charge of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, at Darlington, Ok., is a recent visitor in Kansas City and is quoted as saying with reference to recent reports of an Indian uprising in the Territory, that he "deeply deplores these sensational stories, because they are calculated to induce timid people to believe human life and property are not safe in the Territory, when the reverse is true."

"On Monday evening, April 9," says the "Excelsior," "all the Army people of Omaha took the opportunity of bidding farewell to Major and Mrs. and Miss Cushing at the Paxton and quite a reception was the result. Although all are very sorry to lose the genial major and his charming wife and daughter from our midst, the affair was made as jolly as possible. All wish them a pleasant journey and a very happy home."

Secretary of War Lamont and party, on their recent visit to Omaha, were received by General Brooke and staff and visited Fort Omaha, where a review and a reception at Colonel Bates' quarters formed a part of the programme. Afterward the Secretary and party were tendered a lunch at the home of General Brooke, to which the General and Mrs. Brooke had invited about 60 of Omaha's prominent people. A drive to Happy Hollow followed the lunch and then the party started for Washington, D. C.

Lieuts. John A. Harman and Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Seventh Cav.; George McK. Williamson and Francis H. Beach, Sixth Cav.; Herman Hall, Fourth Inf.; Marcus D. Cronin, 20th Inf.; Charles S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf.; Charles Gerhardt, 20th Inf.; Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf.; Eugene L. Loveridge, 11th Inf.; James T. Dean, Third Inf.; and Ulysses G. McAlexander, 25th Inf., arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week to be examined for promotion by the board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, 25th Inf., is President.

A pleasant event which occurred at San Antonio during the recent visit of Secretary of War Lamont and party was the dinner given by Col. J. C. Bailey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bailey. Although like all other social affairs incident upon the visit of these distinguished guests it was almost impromptu. It was characterized by the elegance of its appointments. Covers were laid for 14. Those present were: Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, General Batchelder, Captain Davis, General and Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Miller, Colonel and Mrs. Mathews, Colonel Coppinger, Colonel and Mrs. Bailey.

Lieut. C. D. Palmer, Fourth U. S. Art., registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, New York city, April 15.

Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth U. S. Cav., of Fort McIntosh, has been down with the grip, but is, we learn, getting better.

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Fourth U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, D. C., visited friends at Fort Myer, Va., this week.

Capt. R. R. Ball, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe April 16, on a week's visit to relatives at Richmond, Va.

A dispatch from Fort Bliss, Tex., states that 1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf., is to quit the service by resignation at an early date.

Chaplain T. W. Barry, U. S. A., in a recent letter from Fort Sully, says: "There was not a single man in the guardhouse during February."

Maj. Horace Neide, U. S. A., whose permanent residence is the Union League, Philadelphia, Pa., visited old friends in New York city this week.

We are glad to learn that Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill, is somewhat better and that the chances for recovery are at present good.

Lieut. Chas. Byrne, Sixth U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., has entered upon duty as post-adjutant and taken charge of the signal instruction.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will respond to the toast, "The Army and Navy," at the dinner of the St. George's Society, at Delmonico's, on April 27, in honor of the memory of General Grant.

The trial of Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., for the killing of Capt. Alfred Hedberg, same regiment, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 30, 1893, was begun April 16, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago.

The death of Capt. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., promotes 1st Lieut. James G. Warren to Captain, after 12 years' service, and 2d Lieut. E. E. Winslow to 1st Lieutenant, after five years' service.

Capt. J. C. Gresham, Seventh U. S. Cav., who has been spending a leave at Merry Point, Va., was a visitor in Washington, D. C., this week. His leave is nearly expired, and he will soon return to Fort Riley.

Capt. Henry B. Romeyn, Fifth U. S. Inf., contributes to a recent number of the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" an illustrated article entitled "Little Africa," being a vivid account of the last slave cargo delivered in the United States.

Capt. John Anderson, 18th U. S. Inf., on sick leave for some time past at Brightwood, Mass., was expected at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week to be examined for retirement by the Retiring Board, of which Col. Richard Lodor, Second Art., is President.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, Eighth U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting his parents at Newark, O. Among recent visitors to his home are: Assist. Surg. A. B. Heyl and Lieuts. E. B. Butts and W. N. Hughes, from Columbus Barracks, Miss Edna Riggs, of Beloit, Wis., a relative of Maj. J. B. Irvine, U. S. A., retired.

Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, recently transferred from the 11th back to his old regiment, the 12th Inf., will bid adieu to Whipple Barracks, to report to Colonel Townsend, 12th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, with a view, it is understood, to appointment, as regimental quartermaster in succession to Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, now on a four-months' leave, with the intention of resigning at its termination.

Capt. E. F. Glenn, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., who has many friends in St. Paul, has entered upon duty at the Headquarters Department of Dakota, in succession to Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth U. S. Art., who retires from the position by operation of regulations after a most successful and efficient tour of staff duty. Captain Carbaugh will join his regiment on the Pacific Coast, in a few weeks.

The visit of Secretary of War Lamont and party to Forts Riley and Leavenworth was brief, but very pleasant, and the Secretary seemed to be much impressed with the general excellent condition of men and material at those two important posts. Doubtless there will soon be indications of Secretary of War Lamont's opinions formulated on his recent tour of inspection, for he is a keen observer and not the War Department figurehead a portion of the daily press would have us believe.

Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Second U. S. Art., who has been on duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, since February, 1892, has, it appears, asked to be relieved, on account of the conduct of some of the students who have done their utmost to make the Lieutenant a subject of ridicule, one act of which is publishing in the College paper a set of mock examination questions, in which were sarcastic references to the Indian fight at Wounded Knee, in which Lieutenant Hawthorne participated. An accident which occurred to the Lieutenant in that fight, and which necessitated his treatment at the hospital at Boston recently, was also ridiculed.

Major-General Schofield and Lieutenant Schofield, A. D. C., reached Portland, Ore., April 11, after a pleasant visit to the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. They intended visiting Vancouver Barracks, and the troops were prepared for a review, but a change in their plans prevented it. General Otis, with Colonel Bacon and Major Wilson, of the Department Columbia staff, called upon General Schofield at the Portland Hotel. General Schofield is the guest of Geo. M. Pullman, of Chicago, who has two private cars on the trip. Robt. T. Lincoln, J. W. Doane and P. L. Yoe, of Chicago, and Henry Elliott, of Brooklyn, being among the other guests. General Schofield and party took lunch at the Arlington Club, Portland, as the guests of C. H. Prescott, Vice-President, Northern Pacific R. R. At 5 p. m. the party left for Tacoma and other points on Puget Sound, returning to Portland Thursday night, April 12, and leaving for the East, over the Union Pacific, the next day, 13th.

Lieut. W. G. Elliott, 12th U. S. Inf., left Atlanta, Ga., April 16, to be absent for a week.

Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th U. S. Inf., of West Point, visited in New York this week, registering at the Imperial.

Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Anderson, of Fort Ontario, are visiting friends at Fort Niagara, Neb.

Maj. Francis E. Lacey, 8th U. S. Inf., left Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week to spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 19th U. S. Inf., left Detroit for New York this week to be examined as to his qualifications for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Captain W. C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 15, and at once assumed charge of the medical department thereat.

Mrs. Herwig, the wife of P. A. Engineer Henry Herwig, U. S. N., is still an invalid, and is progressing toward convalescence very slowly. Mr. Herwig is serving on the "Fera."

Mrs. Lamont, wife of Secretary of War Lamont, ever active in charitable work, had Professor Davidson give a reading at her home in Washington, D. C., April 19, for the purpose of raising funds for the free Columbian Kindergarten.

Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., at a recent meeting in Chicago of the Sunset Club, the question of "The Right and Wrong of Athletics" being under discussion, gave an excellent presentation of the development of athletics in the U. S. Army, which he said afforded "a broad school for the study of the interesting question."

Mr. George I. Putnam, formerly Lieutenant, 16th U. S. Inf., has contributed to current military literature a remarkably well-written and interesting Army story entitled "On the Offensive," published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. Mr. Putnam is to be congratulated on his success in the literary career which he has chosen.

The "german of the season" took place at Fort Leavenworth April 13, and was a brilliant affair. The leaders in the german were Lieutenants Lacey and Wittenmyer; Committee on Invitation, Lieutenants Uline, Seyburn and Hamilton; on Supper, Major Woodward and Lieutenants Crabbs and Van Deman; on Favors, Lieutenants Peterson, Scherer and Rokenbach; and on Decorations, Lieutenants Goode, J. A. Ryan and Drew.

A handsome monument has lately been erected at the National Cemetery, near the United States Soldiers' Home, in Washington, in memory of the late Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., by the veteran soldiers and inmates of this institution, over whom General Kelton presided prior to his death. General Kelton was greatly beloved by his charges and when the end finally came they asked that "they should be allowed to pay their tribute to the honored dead." The monument of to-day is a result.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Oliver L. Shepherd, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, died April 15, 1894, at his residence in New York City, in his seventy-ninth year. His mother died some months ago, and sorrow at her death and heart-failure hastened the end. General Shepherd was a native of New York, entered the Military Academy in 1836, was graduated in 1840, and promoted to the infantry arm. In 1845 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant 3d Infantry and served with remarkable efficiency and gallantry during the Mexican War, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for services at Contreras, Churubasco and Chapultepec. Dec. 1, 1847, he was promoted Captain. He served arduously on the frontier between 1848 and 1861, and on May 14 of the latter year was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 18th Infantry and Colonel 15th Infantry June 21, 1863. During the Civil War he served with gallantry in the field, receiving the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for Corinth and Stone River. He was retired at his own request, Dec. 15, 1870, and has since mainly resided in New York City. He was one of the original organizers of the Aztec Club. Many old comrades of the war will sincerely lament the death of General Shepherd, who was widely known among the older officers of the army. The funeral took place April 18 with military honors, a detachment of infantry from Bedloe's Island and of artillery from Fort Columbus participating, and after services at the Church of the Annunciation the remains were taken to Yonkers, N. Y., for interment.

The residents of Governor's Island, N. Y. H., were profoundly shocked on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 17, by the receipt of a despatch from Sandy Hook that Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department U. S. A., had been stricken with paralysis while superintending tests of the Crozier-Buffington disappearing carriage. He was conveyed as quickly as possible to his home on Governor's Island. The post surgeons, Major Hoff and Captain Fisher, were quickly summoned, who at first thought he might pull through, but there was besides an affection of the heart, and he died at 10:30 p. m. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, who have the deepest sympathy from a large circle of relatives and friends. Major Comly was a native of Ohio, entered the Military Academy in 1838, was graduated in 1862 and promoted to the 1st Cavalry, attaining the grade of first lieutenant July 27, 1862. He served with efficiency and gallantry during the

war. In May, 1863, he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps and received the brevet of Captain for his faithful and meritorious services. After the war he served in many responsible positions, was promoted Captain in 1867, and Major in 1870. At the time of his death he was commandant of New York Arsenal, president of the Ordnance Board, member of Ordnance Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, etc., member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and was still engaged with work connected with his position on the boards, having charge of the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. On Friday, April 20, the remains were escorted by troops to the steamer "General Meigs" and taken to West Point, where they were interred with military honors, amidst the scenes so familiar to the dead officer in the years gone by.

Captain Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., on sick leave for some time past, died April 12 at San Antonio, Tex. The deceased officer, a native of New York, was appointed from that State to the Military Academy in 1860, was graduated in 1873, second of his class, and promoted to the Corps of Engineers, attaining the grade of Captain July 3, 1883. He was an officer of excellent ability in his profession, and his brother officers will deeply lament his death. The remains were conveyed under military escort to the railroad depot and thence taken to Little Rock, Ark., for interment. The pall-bearers were Captains G. A. Goodale, G. P. Borden, J. A. Augur, C. C. De Rudio, R. E. Thompson and E. S. Dudley.

Captain Abram E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry, who died at the Presidio of San Francisco, April 14, was an officer of over 30 years' honorable service. He enlisted in the 13th Iowa Infantry in October, 1861, and served with it until July, 1865, when he was mustered out as a second lieutenant. Beginning with Shiloh, he took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, was at the siege of Vicksburg, and served with Sherman's army in the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. After leaving the army he went to college, but left there before graduating to accept an appointment to West Point. At the Military Academy he took a good stand in his studies, and was always one of the senior cadet officers in his class; while his absolute integrity and great force of character caused him to exert a strong personal influence in the corps of cadets. Graduating in 1872, he was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, and joined his regiment in Texas. From that time until his troop went to the Presidio of San Francisco, in 1890, his record has been one of hard field service faithfully and ably performed. He served constantly with his regiment, except two years when he was at West point. In Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, he did work that would have made a less modest man famous throughout the country, and which gave him, among those with whom he served, a reputation for soldierly ability and many qualities second to none. A friend of his writes: "Brave in the highest sense of the word, he did his duty without regard to the consequences; strict and severe with those under him, his straightforwardness and justice of character won the respect of those whom he punished. No man ever lived a more thoroughly honest life or had more contempt for subterfuge and shams. As a soldier he had courage, judgment and determination. As a friend he was loyal, frank and sincere. For two years before his death he had known it was approaching, but had gone on with his regular duties as if he had many years of life before him. Most of his friends never knew from him that his death was so near; none ever heard a complaint from him; from his wife he kept all knowledge of his serious condition until it was certain that he could live but a few weeks longer. His unselfish love and constant thoughtfulness impelled him to this course in order to delay as long as possible the grief that she must feel on knowing his condition. In him the Army loses a thorough soldier and a true man."

Mr. George T. Balch, who died suddenly at his home in New York City, April 15, entered the Military Academy in 1847, was graduated in 1851, and promoted to the Ordnance Department. He attained the grade of captain Nov. 1, 1861, served with efficiency during the war, receiving the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his faithful and meritorious services. He resigned Dec. 1, 1865, and became interested in manufactures, and until his death filled several responsible positions. He was a few years ago auditor of the Board of Education, New York City, and latterly held a city clerkship. He was at his desk on Saturday last, apparently in good health.

General John Edwards, who died recently in Washington, and was buried at Arlington, was the Colonel of the 18th Iowa, which regiment he organized and led to the field. Colonel E. E. Edwards, of Los Angeles, is the only living son, and Mrs. Maynard, of that city, the remaining daughter. General Edwards was a Southerner, but having moved to Iowa before the war, where he was many years in the legislature

and at one time speaker of the house, his sympathies were with the North, and he with his four sons went into the Union army at the same time that his brother with his sons had taken up the cause of the South.

Mr. Henry F. Allen, who died this week in New York City, served as acting third assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, from November, 1864, to February, 1868. He was a companion of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, under whose auspices the obsequies were conducted April 18.

Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, who died at Camden, S. C., April 13, was not a graduate of West Point, nor did he at any time serve as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, although his biographers in the daily press will have it so. He was a general officer in the Confederate Army.

Lieut.-Comdr. Don Rafael Garcia Mansilla, naval attaché of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse April 17 and sustained a fracture of the skull, which terminated fatally a few hours afterward, while riding in the Soldiers' Home Park, Washington, D. C.

The Hon. John A. Van Derlip, who died April 14 at Danville, N. Y., at the age of 75, was the father of Mrs. B. M. Custer, widow of the late Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th Infantry, and of Mrs. Carl Reichmann, wife of Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Infantry.

Capt. N. Y. Cutchin, father of Engineer N. E. Cutchin, U. S. Revenue Marine, died April 12 at Norfolk, Va. He was a much respected citizen, holding several honorary offices. He had retired from a seafaring life for some years.

Dr. Fred. McVean, of Gallatin, Mexico, who died April 8 in Kansas City, was formerly post trader at Jefferson Barracks and well known to many in the Army.

Orville S. Grant, a younger brother of General U. S. Grant, died last week at East Orange, N. J. The remains were taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

Walter Venable, a son of Thomas P. Venable, U. S. Navy, retired, committed suicide at the residence of a friend in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 16.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 10, April 12, H. Q. A.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 794 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 794. The proceedings of a board of survey will be prepared in triplicate and signed by each member who concurs in the finding. Should a member not concur, he shall submit a minority report, which shall be embodied in the record immediately after the majority report and be signed by the member in minority. When the proceedings shall have received the approval or disapproval of the convening officer, one of the set will be forwarded by him to the headquarters of the Department and the remaining two to the officer whose responsibility they affect. When the action of authority, higher than that by which the board has been convened, is necessary, all of the set will be forwarded. Upon completion, one will be retained at the place of final action and two will be returned to the responsible officer.

Separate proceedings of boards of survey should be made for each staff department of the service concerned, that they may accompany the accounts of the officers responsible for the property.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, April 12, H. Q. A., publishes a proclamation of the President announcing that the site of the old Fort Bliss Cemetery, in the city of El Paso, Tex., is granted to the city of El Paso for the use as a public park, and for other public uses.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, April 9, Corps of Engineers, publishes instructions relative to the preparation of annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers and agents in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers, and directs that they be forwarded in time to be received at the Office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than July 10.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Medical Department.

The following enlisted men are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates: Private Nelson Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont.; Private William R. Mosier, Co. D, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Col., to take effect April 30, 1894; Private James Keely, Troop F, 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Ogden Rafferty, asst. surg., is extended eighteen days (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Maj. David L. Huntington, surg. M. D., will proceed to Forts Marcy, Stanton, Wingate, Apache and Whipple Barracks, for the purpose of making the inspections.

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg., is, in addition to his duties as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, announced as temporarily in charge of the office of the medical director, Dept. of Col. (S. O. 18, April 3, D. C.)

Maj. Valery Havard, surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., convened by par. 1, S. O. 35, current series, D. P., and Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton, deputy surg.-gen., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 37, April 11, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Dallas Baché, deputy surg.-gen., Medical Director, Dept. of Platte, will proceed on April 11 to Fort Sidney, Neb., for the purpose of determining upon the disposition to be made of the medical property at said post, in view of its abandonment as a military station in the near future (S. O. 36, April 10, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Charles Wilcox, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will rejoin his proper station, The Presidio, of San Francisco (S. O. 34, April 9, D. C.)

Private Scott Mattice, Hospital Corps, died April 8, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Hosp. Steward R. H. Elder is relieved from duty at St. Francis Bks. and will proceed to Mount Vernon Bks. for duty (Orders 13, St. Francis Bks., April 14).

The following transfers and assignments of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are made: Pvt. Edward Mullery from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Washington Barracks, D. C. Pvt. James Smith to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

The following changes of stations are ordered: 1st Lieut. Allen M. Smith, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Custer, Mont., at the expiration of his present leave, to Fort Reno, O. T., for duty. 1st Lieut. James A. Kennedy, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Maj. J. W. Wham, paymaster, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 57, April 12, D. C.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department are made: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, paymr., from N. Y. city to San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Charles I. Wilson, paymr., from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C. Maj. Albert S. Towar, paymr., from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to N. Y. city. Maj. Charles McClure, paymr., from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo. Maj. William F. Tucker, paymr., from Washington, D. C., to St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, paymr., from Chicago, Ill., to Santa Fe, N. Mex. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The Chief of Engineers in G. O. 2, April 14, announces the death of Capt. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, at San Antonio, Tex., April 12, recapitulates his service and says: For nine years he was on duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point and at West Point. His service at the latter place was especially marked by his earnest work in charge of post schools and in efforts for the spiritual welfare of children. After nearly two years' duty as Engineer Officer of the Department of Dakota, he was placed in charge of river and harbor works, with station at Little Rock, Ark. Here, for nine and a half years, Captain Taber discharged the duties assigned him with a fidelity to which thought of self was entirely subordinated, until the lack of physical strength made his relief imperative. The leave of absence granted him was sought and obtained too late to effect restoration to health; and after continuing for nearly four months it was terminated by death.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., chief ordnance officer, Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 33, April 11, D. C.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, for examination by the Board as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, 2d Lieut. Albert M. depot (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Battalion of Engineers, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, for orders as to the public observance by the Battalion of Engineers of Memorial Day, 1894 (S. O. 18, April 16, C. E.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The resignation by Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., of his commission as first lieutenant, 6th Cav., only, has been accepted to take effect April 15, 1894 (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted to Post Q. M. Serg. Patrick Colgan, Fort Meade, S. Dak. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect after May 13, is granted to Post Q. M. Serg. Edward R. Brown, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, acting Inspector-General, Dept. of Butte, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., to inspect public property (S. O. 38, April 12, D. P.)

3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley will accompany the remains of Capt. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engrs., to Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 32, April 13, D. T.)

5th Cavalry—Col. James F. Wade.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., will at once proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that depot (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

A Fort McIntosh correspondent writes: "Old Dan, Troop D, 5th Cavalry, the only equine survivor of the Milk River expedition and Meeker massacre, has ended his earthly career. He had served twenty-five years in the 5th Cavalry. He was an old Indian fighter, saw hard service in the Northwest and accompanied part of Custer's command on their expedition into the Big Horn country. He was buried with military honors and was as deserving of a reward in the hereafter as many of the so-called human beings. He had been placed on the pension list of Troop D by Captain Thomas several years ago."

The roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Cavalry, corrected to March, 1894, with date of appointment, is as follows: Sergt.-Maj. Charles W. Seymour, April 20, 1887; Q. M. Sergt. Michael S. Murray, Jan. 27, 1893; Chief Musician Frederick Gross, Dec. 20, 1883; Chief Trumpeter Frederick Sutcliffe, Nov. 16, 1888; Saddler Sergeant Richard Killgrew, March 16, 1890. First Sergeants Heinrich Schonberg, Troop C, 1880; George K. Kitchen, B, 1880; Henry Newman, A, 1883; John Hamilton, D, 1883; Michael Lyons, K, 1885; Samuel Klingensmith, F, 1890; John E. Sharkey, H, 1891; Charles Kratzberg, M, 1892; John Campbell, E, 1893; Solomon Fell, I, 1894; John Morris, G, 1894. Sergeants Jacob Marbach, Troop B, 1880; Will A. Pottiger, B, 1881; Dennis Laffan, D, 1881; Herbert A. Jones, E, 1882; Emmett M. Walter, band, 1882; Frederick Grieb, A, 1883; Charles Kennedy, B, 1884; Charles M. Hildreth, A, 1884; Edward Suchanek, F, 1887; Gustav Olitz, K, 1888; George M. Smith, E, 1888; Francis Jerebek, I, 1889; John Gibbins, G, 1889; James Kenney, E, 1890; Calvert H. Frost, C, 1890; John Ben. C. 1890; John Siefert, F, 1890; Charles Adams, C, 1893; Patrick H. Barrett, G, 1893; Peter Bleh, H, 1893; Gottlieb Williams, F, 1893; Benjamin E. Moore, K, 1893; Fred'k W. Birkenhauer, F, 1893; Patrick K. Daly, I, 1894; Galen R. Wiseman, B, 1894; Amos E. Allen, G, 1894; John Mohlenhoff, C, 1894; Harry Hume, C, 1894. Corporals—Geo. E. Brandon, Troop F, 1891; Frank E. LeGros, D, 1891; Henry R. Drake, A, 1892; H. A. Payne, D, 1892; Denis F. Fox, D, 1892; John Jameson, B, 1892; Frederick Wagner, D, 1892; John H.

Minton, K, 1892; Herman Hering, A, 1892; John F. Clarke, I, 1892; George Thornton, G, 1892; Henry W. Miller, I, 1893; James Wilson, A, 1893; Edward F. Banks, E, 1893; Chas. T. McKay, E, 1893; Thomas Cannon, G, 1893; Henry Bennett, B, 1893; Gustav Gross, H, 1893; Herbert H. Carpenter, K, 1893; Chas. H. Bradford, G, 1893; Walter T. Hutchinson, I, 1893; Chas. K. Landis, A, 1893; Wm. H. Hein, H, 1893; Eugene Schonberg, C, 1893; Joseph F. McGinnis, K, 1893; John Gerts, F, 1893; Henry S. McFadden, F, 1893; Henry N. Clarke, H, 1893; Ernest H. Nance, B, 1893; John P. J. Gorman, K, 1893; Christian Schoenthal, C, 1893; Jacob F. Miller, E, 1893; John H. Doran, I, 1894; John B. Anderson, B, 1894; James M. Heddings, G, 1894; Adrian Hutchings, F, 1894; Henry M. Grave, C, 1894; Eli Lidstone, H, 1894; Paul H. Weinert, C, 1894.

6th Cavalry—Col. David S. Gordon.

Lieut.-Col. S. S. Sumner, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is appointed inspector upon certain engineer property belonging to the Missouri River Commission, and for which 1st Lieut. J. G. Warren, C. E., stationed at St. Louis, Mo., is responsible (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry—Col. James W. Forsyth.

1st Lieut. William H. Baldwin is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, Va., during the trial of Private Hayden (S. O. 49, April 17, D. E.)

10th Cavalry—Col. John K. Mizer.

The leave granted Capt. Geo. H. Evans is extended three months (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

Artillery Regiments.

1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Pope (S. O. 78, April 16, D. E.)

2d Artillery—Col. Richard Loder.

Lieut. Geo. Blakely will prepare a contour map of Fort Warren (Orders 40, Fort Warren, April 10). Lieut. Tracy Dickson will prepare a contour map of Fort Schuyler (Orders 19, Fort Schuyler, April 16).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John C. Scantling is extended fifteen days (S. O. 79, D. E., April 17).

3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

The funeral of Pvt. Thomas Meager, band, took place with military honors at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 12, under direction of Adj. T. W. E. Berkheimer.

4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, for the trial of Private Hayden (S. O. 79, D. E., April 17).

5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

Colonel Swaine, in G. O. 4, April 7, Dept. of Dakota, in relieving Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh (1st Lieut. 5th Art.), from duty as acting J. A. of this Dept., says: "The Department Commander takes this occasion to testify to the very efficient manner in which Captain Carbaugh has performed the duties of his office since he has been a member of the department staff. Capt. Edwin F. Glenn (1st Lieutenant, 25th Inf.), is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department."

Maj. Geo. B. Rodney is authorized to proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., to meet the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commissioners at that place on the 5th of May, 1894, to assist in establishing a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamauga (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1894, is granted to 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Davis (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Infantry Regiments.

5th Infantry—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., inspector of small arms department, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on public business (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted Capt. Mason Carter (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Sergt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Co. G, is detailed on extra duty as asst. school teacher, to date March 22, 1894, vice Corpl. W. H. Callinan, Co. F, 6th Inf., relieved.

The target practice season at Newport Barracks, Ky., for 1894, will be from July 15 to Sept. 15 (S. O. 80, April 18, D. E.)

Lance Corpl. M. S. Pickens, Co. B, has been promoted corporal.

7th Infantry—Col. H. C. Merriam.

The leave granted Capt. Constant Williams is extended one month (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's cert. of disability, is granted Maj. Francis E. Lacey (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, assistant to the inspector-general, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on public business, and while in that city he will make an investigation into matters set forth in letter from the A. G. O., March 30, 1894. If necessary for purposes of investigation, Captain Lee will also proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.)

Leave for one month from April 18, 1894, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew W. Brewster (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Campbell is temporarily attached to Co. E (Orders 26, Madison Bks., 1894).

1st Sergt. Edward McManus, Co. A, will proceed to Cape Vincent, N. Y., to arrest two men absent without leave (Orders 23, Madison Bks., 1894).

2d Lieut. F. H. Albright is detailed to make a contour map of Fort Ontario (Orders 20, Fort Ontario, April 10).

10th Infantry—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Sergt. Albert S. Collins, Co. B, having tendered his resignation as sergeant, the same was accepted on April 11.

Private Norman Connolly, band, was on April 12 appointed principal musician of the regiment, to fill a vacancy.

11th Infantry—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

2d Lieut. C. P. Russ will proceed from Whipple Barracks to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty (S. O. 18, April 8, D. C.)

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Sergt. Harry Lee, Co. C, 17th Inf., is granted a furlough for three months, to terminate July 26 (S. O. 36, April 10, D. C.).
Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher is relieved from duty at H. Q. A. to take effect April 30, 1894 (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Capt. John Anderson will report in person to Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Adams, R. I., at such time as he may designate, for examination (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).
Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Col. Henry M. Lazelle, president of the Army Retiring Board, at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination by the board (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 10, 1894, is granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.).
2d Lieut. Truman O. Murphy will report in person to the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City on April 23, 1894, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wilder (S. O. 34, April 13, D. M.).

21st Infantry.—Col. Jewett.

At his own request Serg. John Mara, Co. E, is reduced to grade of private (Orders 5, 21st Inf., April 16.).

23d Infantry.—Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Leave for one month, to take effect on April 20 and May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. James Henton, 23d Inf. (S. O. 31, April 12, D. T.).
Engelbert G. Ovenshine, a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovenshine, 15th Inf., has enlisted, and been assigned to Co. C, 25d Inf.
The resignation of 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 16, 1894 (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 18, April 3, D. C.).

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Adams, R. I., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art.; Maj. Henry Lippincott, surg.; Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Borden, asst. surg.; Capt. Louis V. Caslare, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Adjt. 2d Art., recorder (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Niagara April 12 to report on destruction of coal shed by fire. Detail: Capt. J. W. Dunham and O. A. Williams, and Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf. (Orders 15, Fort Niagara, 1894).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E.; Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E.; Col. Charles T. Alexander, asst. surg.; Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E.; Captain Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg. (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

TRANSFERS.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers were made: 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, from the 11th Inf. to the 12th Inf. (Co. A); 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, from the 12th to the 11th Inf. (Co. G) (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.).

NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 17.—1st Lieut. Jas. G. Warren to be Captain April 12, 1894, vice Taber, deceased.
2d Lieut. E. Eveleth Winslow to be first Lieutenant April 12, 1894, vice Warren promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 7.—2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant.

APRIL 5.—Capt. Abram A. Harbach, 20th Inf., to be major.
1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf., to be captain.

Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art., to be major.
1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, to be captain.
2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant.

1st Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, 6th Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster.
Capt. James C. Merrill, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

Capt. Guy Howard, A. Q. M., will proceed from Burlington, Vt., to Plattsburg, N. Y., on official business.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered: A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Yates, N. D., the 12th of April. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard Combs, 12th Inf.; Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav.; Capt. James Halboran, 12th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; Capt. Eugene L. Swift, M. D.; Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., judge advocate (S. O. 48, April 4, D. D.).
At Fort Buford, N. D., the 13th of April, 1894. Detail: Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.; Capt. Walter E. Scott, 25th Inf.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf.; Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Medical Dept.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William T. Littebrant, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry L. Kinslaun, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Percy E. Tripple, 10th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 49, April 9, D. D.).
At Fort Clarke, Tex., April 16. Detail: Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. B. L. TenEyck, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 31, April 12, D. T.).
At Fort Supply, O. T., April 16, 1894. Detail: Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. William H. Corbush, asst. surg.; Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut.

Isaac P. Ware, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 32, April 9, D. M.).

At West Point, N. Y., April 20. Detail: Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav.; J. A. (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Reno, O. T., April 16, 1894. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 18th Inf.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, adjt.; 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew B. Saville, 13th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 34, April 13, D. M.).

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort McPherson, Ga., for entering into houses of civilians, destroying their property, etc., the reviewing authority, Major-General Howard, says: "The court sustained a plea in bar of trial submitted by the prisoner to the first specification of the original charge, upon the ground that he had been tried, convicted and punished by a civil court for the same offense, while overruling his plea to the remainder of the pleadings, based upon the same reason. The action had upon the plea to the first specification of the original charge was erroneous, and cannot be concurred in by the reviewing authority. No doctrine is better established than that a person in the military service may be held subject to both civil and military jurisdiction for the same offenses when they constitute a violation of the ordinary criminal law of a State, and at the same time are of a character involving a breach of military discipline, bringing scandal upon, and prejudicial to, the military service. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. (G. C. M. O. 12, D. E., 1894.)"

In the case of Sergt. Roy W. Henderson, Troop K, 1st Cav., tried for sundry offenses at Fort Grant, and sentenced to \$5 fine, the reviewing authority, General McCook, says: "It is shown in evidence that the accused had permission to exercise his horse within the limits of the military reservation, and that he abused this privilege by leaving the reservation, visiting a saloon and providing himself with liquor, which he brought into the post. These circumstances, in connection with the responsible position of the accused as a non-commissioned officer, render the sentence entirely inadequate. It is, however, formally approved and will be duly executed."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 18, 1894.

A number of events of more or less interest to all at the post have served to mark the past week. The all-engrossing theme with the cadets was the baseball game, the first of the season, which was played on Saturday afternoon with the Columbia College team. A large crowd of spectators watched with much interest the contest, which was very close, the result being a victory for the visiting team, with a score of 9-8 in its favor.

	AB	RB	West Point.	AB	RB
Matlock, I. f.....	6	2	Kerrin, ss.....	5	2
Hutchinson, 2b.....	6	2	Loft, c.....	5	2
Cummings, c.....	5	0	King, 1b.....	5	1
Stewart, p.....	5	1	Cornell, r. f.....	5	0
Callan, 1b.....	5	0	Gidmore, l. f.....	5	1
Hutchins, 3b.....	5	2	Hinkley, p.....	4	1
Larned, 1b. & c. f.....	5	1	McDonough, c. f.....	4	0
Shutlock, r. f.....	5	1	Rarlow, 2b. & 3b.....	4	0
Nichols, ss.....	5	0	Goodale, 2b. & 3b.....	4	1
Total.....	47	9	Total.....	41	8

An interesting paper on "The Soldier and the Civil Authority," which was read by Lieutenant Cole, 68th Cav., before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institution on Friday evening, was much enjoyed by the audience.

The event of most general interest was the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, which was held from 3 until 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Fencing Academy, a room admirably adapted for the purpose. The attractions offered were numerous and varied. For young ladies and gentlemen of tender years the mysteries of the sawdust pile were most alluring, and "diving" was continued uninterruptedly throughout the afternoon, keeping the attendants, Miss Newlands and Miss Craney, on the qui vive.

Mrs. Bass presided at the fancy table, ably assisted by the Misses Sallis and Bettie Mercet. Florence Braden and Betty Spurgin. A profusion of choice articles bewildered the would-be purchaser. At the photographic table familiar West Point scenes sold quickly, and photographs of the shaft of the Battle Monument were also highly prized. At this table Mrs. Cole presided. Misses Maud and Woolsey drove a brisk trade in candies, warranted home-made and fresh. By the time that the visitor had made the rounds of the tables he was able to thoroughly enjoy the beauties and refreshments of the tea-room. Over the tea-table Mrs. Michie presided, assisted by Mrs. Edgerton. At the flower table were Misses Mercet, Michie and Wetmore. The floral decorations of the tea table were exceedingly effective. Among the features of the flower tables were some choice specimens of the White House conservatory, the gifts of Mrs. Cleveland and of Colonel Wilson.

The sale was a success, both socially and financially. In fact, in the latter respect, we understand that the receipts exceeded those of former years, \$190 having been cleared this year for the benefit of a good work which appeals to the sympathy of all.

A cadet hop took place on Saturday evening. Lieutenant Wezel reported for duty on Wednesday. The Ladies' Reading Club, which was organized about a month ago, has proved very popular. The meetings are held on Thursday afternoon of each week at the houses of the various members.

A granite monument has recently been placed to mark the grave of Mrs. Merritt at the cemetery. The stone is highly polished and of a very dark grey color. Upon the west face of the stone the name Merritt is inscribed, upon the north face the following inscription is inscribed: "Caroline Warren Merritt. Born August 5, 1849. Died June 12, 1893." The news of Captain Taber's death at San Antonio was learned with deep regret by his friends and closely following comes to-day, with shocking suddenness, the sad announcement of the death of Major Comly at Governor's Island. Major Comly made many friends during his tour of duty at the post as instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery from 1881-1886, but to a number of the older officers here the friendship is of many years' standing. He was popular as an instructor, beloved and respected by the men under his command and endeared to his friends by his many estimable and lovable qualities as a man. For his family in his terrible affliction the most heartfelt sympathy is felt by all who knew him.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT RILEY, KAS.

April 16, 1894.
Mrs. Dickman gave a very pleasant hop in the post hall on the evening of the 6th inst., and refreshments were served during the intermission.

Mrs. Catlin, wife of Lieutenant Catlin, 2d Artillery, was so unfortunate as to fall from a horse while out riding, and was badly bruised; it is hoped that her recovery may be a speedy one and her familiar face may soon be seen again at the organ during our divine services. Lieutenant and Mrs. Catlin are devoted workers for the welfare of Christianity in the army.

Commissary Sergt. George Pulsifer has reported for duty and Sergeant Lehane with family left for Fort Leavenworth last week. Orders, however, have been changed and Sergeant Pulsifer will take station at Fort Leavenworth, while Sergeant Lehane has returned to this post. Mrs. and Nora Lehane will stay at Leavenworth for a short time.

The hop given by the enlisted men last Wednesday evening at the mess hall was one of the most enjoyable affairs during the season, and the fair sex was well represented.

1st Lieut. S. Rice, 7th Cav., with seventy-two members of the Rice Keeley League, left for Leavenworth last Friday morning to attend the second anniversary of the Veteran Keeley League of that place. They returned last night.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, it is understood that the Secretary of War will consider the removal of fifty prisoners to Fort Riley, with one or two companies of Infantry, as guard to be stationed here.

Sighting and aiming drills will be in addition to the mounted and dismounted drills for the 3d Cavalry squadron until the beginning of the target season, which will keep the boys quite busy.

In a meeting of the Gen. Geo. H. McClellan Garrison, No. 15, Regular A. and N. Union, last Wednesday evening, Hops. Stwd. J. S. Burns was elected commander of that garrison, vice Sergeant Lehane, resigned, owing to his departure from this post.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT WINGATE, N. M.

April 11, 1894.
The winter is about over, but the festivities of the season linger like winter in the lap of spring. Ladies' evening at the Officers' Club was well attended on the evening of March 29, our Dutch lunch being supplemented by a Welsh rarebit concocted on the spot by Lieutenant Sawtelle, assisted by several ladies, who offered so many suggestions that it came near being a case of "too many cooks." The only fault found was that it was deficient in quantity rather than quality. Friday evening, March 30, a farewell hop was given for Lieutenant Leary, who left on Sunday for Fort Huachuca. As there are about twice as many officers as ladies here, at these hops, the surplus officers kill time during the dancing by a friendly contest at cards, generally whist, in the library adjoining the hop-room; as a rule the young men trip the light fantastic, while the veterans study the history of the four kings and queens, but that diversion seems to pall when lunch time arrives.

On the 31st quite a party went to the station to see General Miles and party on their way to the Pacific Coast. The band was on hand to add to the eclat of the occasion, but as the train was several hours late, they were hardly started on the first piece before the train pulled out. One of the "gallant 2d" got dumped from his horse, he has not set up the forfeit yet, but unless he does we will feel obliged to name him.

During the first week in April several parties went to Gallup, a neighboring town famous for its coal mines. Some went in ambulances, some on horseback and all enjoyed the trip; in fact, one of the favorite amusements of the young men here is to take a Gallup there, although some of them have been known to get into trouble when taking a gallop back (nothing personal in this remark).

On the evening of the 4th Mrs. Michie gave her card party—progressive euchre, four-handed. After eight games the score showed that Mrs. Trout had won every game and the ladies' prize, a silver fork. Mr. McLaughlin won the gentlemen's prize, a book of poems. At 11 we were refreshed by an attractive lunch.

Saturday evening (31st) Major and Mrs. Rafferty entertained their friends to celebrate the anniversary of Mrs. Rafferty's birthday. Nobody would think to look at her, with her two babies, that she is only — years old. I almost gave it away, but as I am one of the few who know just how young she is, I won't tell. We had a nice time, with plenty to eat and "no fuss on the drink" (which was champagne), as Father Tom said to the Pope. May they both live to see many happy returns of the day, and may we serve at the same post to help them celebrate it.

With the advent of spring and the starting of the sap in the trees, the baseball fever and other athletic diseases, not to say, are apt to start. We had one last Friday—Lieutenant Sawtelle against time; distance, 2,380 yards. Some doubting Thomases had an opinion that it could not be done inside of 15 minutes, at a walk. He also had \$25 to back up his opinion; result, Lieutenant Sawtelle has the money with over half a minute to spare, and the other fellow has the experience. Perhaps he did not know that Lieutenant Sawtelle had walked 50 miles in nineteen hours, including the descent and ascent of Mt. Washington.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

April 15, 1894.
The Officers' Dramatic Association gave a most enjoyable performance at the post hall last Friday evening, presenting two plays, with the following cast of characters:

"Land Me Fire Shillings," a farce in one act.
Mr. Gollibit (a love-lorn old boy).....Capt. Webster
Captain Phobbs (so jealous).....Lieut. Davidson
Captain Source (so wild).....Lieut. Wolfe
Mr. Moreland (an artist).....Lieut. Wassell
Sam (a waiter who knows his business).....Mr. Will Page
Mrs. Major Phobbs (a lovely widow).....Mrs. J. H. Page
Mrs. Captain Phobbs (her sister-in-law).....Mrs. Webster

"Mr. X," a farce in one act.
Mr. Anthony Henn (a model father).....Col. Page
Mr. Xxxxxx Taylor (an insurance agent).....Lieut. Wolfe
Mr. Joshua Tick (a telegraph operator).....Lieut. Wassell
Miss Matilda Henn (Anthony's sister).....Mrs. Getty
Miss Jessie Henn (Anthony's daughter).....Mrs. Webster
Molly (the maid with a bad memory).....Mrs. Wassell

In the first play the principal characters were taken by Mrs. Page and Captain Webster and the honors were evenly divided between them. Mrs. Webster made the most of a small part. Lieutenant Davidson, as the jealous husband, was very good. Lieutenant Wolfe and Wassell and Mr. Will Page also deserve mention.

The second play, "Mr. X," kept the audience in a lurch from the rise until the fall of the curtain. Colonel Page's nonchalance as an actor was evidenced by the burst of applause that greeted his first entrance. He acted the model (?) father to perfection. Mrs. Getty, as an old maid, was excellent. Her make-up and acting were beyond criticism. Lieutenants Wolfe and Wassell were very good, and both Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Wassell deserve credit for their fine acting.

and at one time speaker of the house, his sympathies were with the North, and he with his four sons went into the Union army at the same time that his brother with his sons had taken up the cause of the South.

Mr. Henry F. Allen, who died this week in New York City, served as acting third assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, from November, 1864, to February, 1868. He was a companion of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, under whose auspices the obsequies were conducted April 18.

Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, who died at Camden, S. C., April 13, was not a graduate of West Point, nor did he at any time serve as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, although his biographers in the daily press will have it so. He was a general officer in the Confederate Army.

Lieut.-Comdr. Don Rafael Garcia Mansilla, naval attaché of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse April 17 and sustained a fracture of the skull, which terminated fatally a few hours afterward, while riding in the Soldiers' Home Park, Washington, D. C.

The Hon. John A. Van Derlip, who died April 14 at Danville, N. Y., at the age of 75, was the father of Mrs. B. M. Custer, widow of the late Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th Infantry, and of Mrs. Carl Reichmann, wife of Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Infantry.

Capt. N. Y. Cutchin, father of Engineer N. E. Cutchin, U. S. Revenue Marine, died April 12 at Norfolk, Va. He was a much respected citizen, holding several honorary offices. He had retired from a seafaring life for some years.

Dr. Fred. McVean, of Gallatin, Mexico, who died April 8 in Kansas City, was formerly post trader at Jefferson Barracks and well known to many in the Army.

Orville S. Grant, a younger brother of General U. S. Grant, died last week at East Orange, N. J. The remains were taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

Walter Venable, a son of Thomas P. Venable, U. S. Navy, retired, committed suicide at the residence of a friend in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 16.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

G. O. 10, April 12, H. Q. A.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 794 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 794. The proceedings of a board of survey will be prepared in triplicate and signed by each member who concurs in the finding. Should a member not concur, he shall submit a minority report, which shall be embodied in the record immediately after the majority report and be signed by the member in minority. When the proceedings shall have received the approval or disapproval of the convening officer, one of the set will be forwarded by him to the headquarters of the Department and the remaining two to the officer whose responsibility they affect. When the action of authority, higher than that by which the board has been convened, is necessary, all of the set will be forwarded. Upon completion, one will be retained at the place of final action and two will be returned to the responsible officer.

Separate proceedings of boards of survey should be made for each staff department of the service concerned, that they may accompany the accounts of the officers responsible for the property.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, April 12, H. Q. A., publishes a proclamation of the President announcing that the site of the old Fort Bliss Cemetery, in the city of El Paso, Tex., is granted to the city of El Paso for the use as a public park, and for other public uses.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, April 9, Corps of Engineers, publishes instructions relative to the preparation of annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers and agents in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers, and directs that they be forwarded in time to be received at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than July 10.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Medical Department.

The following enlisted men are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates: Private Nelson Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont.; Private William R. Mosler, Co. D, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Col., to take effect April 30, 1894; Private James Keely, Troop F, 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Ogden Rafferty, asst. surg., is extended eighteen days (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.). Maj. David L. Huntington, surg. M. D., will proceed to Forts Marcy, Stanton, Wingate, Apache and Whipple Barracks, for the purpose of making the inspections.

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg., is, in addition to his duties as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, announced as temporarily in charge of the office of the medical director, Dept. of Col. (S. O. 18, April 3, D. C.)

Maj. Valery Havard, surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., convened by par. 1, S. O. 25, current series, D. P., and Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton, deputy surg.-gen., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 37, April 11, D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, deputy surg.-gen., Medical Director, Dept. of Platte, will proceed on April 11 to Fort Sidney, Neb., for the purpose of determining upon the disposition to be made of the medical property at said post, in view of its abandonment as a military station in the near future (S. O. 36, April 10, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Charles Willcox, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will rejoin his proper station, The Presidio, of San Francisco (S. O. 34, April 3, D. C.)

Private Scott Mattice, Hospital Corps, died April 8, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Hosp. Steward R. H. Elder is relieved from duty at St. Francis Bks., and will proceed to Mount Vernon Bks. for duty (Orders 18, St. Francis Bks., April 14).

The following transfers and assignments of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are made: Pvt. Edward Mullery from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Washington Barracks, D. C.; Pvt. James Smith to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

The following changes of stations are ordered: 1st Lieut. Allen M. Smith, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Custer, Mont., at the expiration of his present leave, to Fort Reno, D. T., for duty, 1st Lieut. James A. Kennedy, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Maj. J. W. Wham, paymaster, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 57, April 12, D. C.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department are made: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, paymr., from N. Y. city to San Francisco, Cal.; Maj. Charles I. Wilson, paymr., from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C.; Maj. Albert S. Towar, paymr., from Santa Fe, N. M., to N. Y. city; Maj. Charles McClure, paymr., from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. William F. Tucker, paymr., from Washington, D. C., to St. Paul, Minn.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, paymr., from Chicago, Ill., to Santa Fe, N. Mex. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The Chief of Engineers in G. O. 2, April 14, announces the death of Capt. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, at San Antonio, Tex., April 12, recapitulates his service and says: For nine years he was on duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point and at West Point. His service at the latter place was especially marked by his earnest work in charge of post schools and in efforts for the spiritual welfare of children. After nearly two years' duty as Engineer Officer of the Department of Dakota, he was placed in charge of river and harbor works, with station at Little Rock, Ark. Here, for nine and a half years, Captain Taber discharged the duties assigned him with a fidelity to which thought of self was entirely subordinated, until the lack of physical strength made his relief imperative. The leave of absence granted him was sought and obtained too late to effect restoration to health; and after continuing for nearly four months it was terminated by death.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Frank H. Phillips, Ord. Dept., chief ordnance officer, Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, for examination by the Board as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, 2d Lieut. Albert M. depot (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Battalion of Engineers, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, for orders as to the public observance by the Battalion of Engineers of Memorial Day, 1894 (S. O. 18, April 16, C. E.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The resignation by Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., of his commission as first lieutenant, 6th Cav., only, has been accepted to take effect April 15, 1894 (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted to Post Q. M. Serg. Patrick Colgan, Fort Meade, S. Dak. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect after May 13, is granted to Post Q. M. Serg. Edward R. Brown, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry.—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, acting Inspector-General, Dept. of Butte, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., to inspect public property (S. O. 28, April 12, D. P.)

3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley will accompany the remains of Capt. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engrs., to Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 32, April 13, D. T.)

5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., will at once proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that depot (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

A Fort McIntosh correspondent writes: "Old Dan, Troop D, 5th Cavalry, the only equine survivor of the Milk River expedition and Meeker massacre, has ended his earthly career. He had served twenty-five years in the 5th Cavalry. He was an old Indian fighter, saw hard service in the Northwest and accompanied part of Custer's command on their expedition into the Big Horn country. He was buried with military honors and was as deserving of a reward in the hereafter as many of the so-called human beings. He had been placed on the pension list of Troop D by Captain Thomas several years ago."

The roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Cavalry, corrected to March, 1894, with date of appointment, is as follows: Sergt.-Maj. Charles W. Seymour, April 20, 1887; Q. M. Sergt. Michael S. Murray, Jan. 27, 1883; Chief Musician Frederick Gross, Dec. 20, 1883; Chief Trumpeter Frederick Sutcliffe, Nov. 16, 1883; Saddler Sergeant Richard Killgrew, March 16, 1890. First Sergeants Heinrich Schonberg, Troop C, 1880; George K. Kitchen, B, 1880; Henry Newman, A, 1883; John Hamilton, D, 1883; Michael Lyons, K, 1885; Samuel Klingensmith, F, 1890; John B. Sharp, H, 1891; Charles Kratzenberg, M, 1892; John Campbell, E, 1893; Solomon Fell, I, 1894; John Morris, G, 1894. Sergeants Jacob Marbach, Troop B, 1880; Will A. Pottinger, B, 1881; Dennis Laffan, D, 1881; Herbert A. Jones, E, 1882; Emmett M. Walter, band, 1882; Frederick Grieb, A, 1883; Charles Kennedy, B, 1884; Charles M. Hildreth, A, 1884; Edward Suschanke, F, 1887; Gustav Olitz, K, 1888; George M. Smith, E, 1888; Francis Jerebek, I, 1889; John Gibbins, G, 1889; James Kenney, E, 1889; Calvert H. Grant, G, 1889; John Rem, C, 1890; John Siefert, F, 1890; Charles Adams, C, 1891; James M. Andrews, I, 1891; John Hackett, I, 1891; George Deary, K, 1891; James Sloan, D, 1891; Valentine Buckles, F, 1891; Harry Clement, K, 1891; Joseph C. Panley, A, 1891; Francis M. Fuller, I, 1891; Wm. Schellenberg, H, 1892; Wm. H. McDonald, E, 1892; Daniel J. Moran, D, 1892; Alfred H. Boulton, H, 1892; Walter J. Gee, D, 1892; Louis Maler, H, 1892; John F. Hogan, B, 1892; Louis Schulz, A, 1892; Charles Lucking, D, 1892; Charles Nelson, K, 1892; Edward Gray, A, 1893; Patrick Murphy, E, 1893; Albert Martin, H, 1893; Adolph K. Herneke, C, 1893; Patrick H. Barrett, G, 1893; Peter Biehl, H, 1893; Gottlieb Williams, K, 1893; Benjamin E. Moore, E, 1893; Fredrick W. Birkenhauer, F, 1893; Patrick K. Daly, I, 1894; Galen R. Wiseman, B, 1894; Amos E. Allen, C, 1894; John Mohlenhoff, C, 1894; Harry Hume, C, 1894. Corporals.—Geo. E. Brandon, Troop F, 1891; Frank E. LeGros, D, 1891; Henry R. Drake, A, 1892; H. A. Paine, D, 1892; Denis F. Fox, D, 1892; John Jameson, B, 1892; Frederick Wagner, D, 1892; John H.

Minton, K, 1892; Herman Hering, A, 1892; John F. Clarke, I, 1892; George Thornton, G, 1892; Henry W. Miller, I, 1893; James Wilson, A, 1893; Edward F. Banks, E, 1893; Chas. T. McKay, E, 1893; Thomas Cannon, G, 1893; Henry Bennett, B, 1893; Gustav Gross, H, 1893; Herbert H. Carpenter, K, 1893; Chas. H. Bradford, G, 1893; Walter T. Hutchinson, I, 1893; Chas. K. Landis, A, 1893; Wm. H. Hein, H, 1893; Eugene Schonberg, C, 1893; Joseph F. McGinnis, K, 1893; John Gertz, F, 1893; Henry S. McFadden, F, 1893; Henry N. Clarke, H, 1893; Ernest H. Nance, B, 1893; John P. J. Gorman, K, 1893; Christian Schoenthal, C, 1893; Jacob F. Miller, E, 1894; John H. Doran, I, 1894; John B. Andersen, B, 1894; James M. Heddings, G, 1894; Adrian Hutchings, F, 1894; Henry M. Grave, C, 1894; Eli Ldstone, H, 1894; Paul H. Weinert, C, 1894.

6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Lieut.-Col. S. S. Sumner, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is appointed inspector upon certain engineer property belonging to the Missouri River Commission, and for which 1st Lieut. J. G. Warren, C. E., stationed at St. Louis, Mo., is responsible (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

1st Lieut. William H. Baldwin is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, Va., during the trial of Private Hayden (S. O. 49, April 17, D. E.)

10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

The leave granted Capt. Geo. H. Evans is extended three months (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

Artillery Regiments.

1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Pope (S. O. 78, April 16, D. E.)

2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

Lieut. Geo. Blakely will prepare a contour map of Fort Warren (Orders 40, Fort Warren, April 10).

Lieut. Tracy Dickson will prepare a contour map of Fort Schuyler (Orders 19, Fort Schuyler, April 16).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John C. Scantling is extended fifteen days (S. O. 79, D. E., April 17).

3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

The funeral of Pvt. Thomas Meager, band, took place with military honors at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 12, under direction of Adjt. W. E. Berkhimer.

4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson is detailed J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, for the trial of Private Hayden (S. O. 79, D. E., April 17).

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Colonel Swaine, in G. O. 4, April 7, Dept. of Dakota, in relieving Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh (1st Lieutenant, 5th Art.), from duty as acting J. A. of this Dept., says: The Department Commander takes this occasion to testify to the very efficient manner in which Captain Carbaugh has performed the duties of his office since he has been a member of the department staff. Capt. Edwin F. Glenn (1st Lieutenant, 25th Inf.), is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department.

Maj. Geo. B. Rodney is authorized to proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., to meet the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commissioners at that place on the 5th of May, 1894, to assist in establishing a National Military Park at the battlefield of Chickamauga (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1894, is granted to 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Davis (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Infantry Regiments.

5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., inspector of small arms department, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on public business (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted Capt. Mason Carter (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Sergt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Co. G, is detailed on extra duty as asst. school teacher, to date March 22, 1894, vice Corpl. W. H. Callinan, Co. F, 6th Inf., relieved.

The target practice season at Newport Barracks, Ky., for 1894, will be from July 15 to Sept. 10 (S. O. 80, April 18, D. E.)

Lance Corpl. M. S. Pickens, Co. B, has been promoted corporal.

7th Infantry.—Col. H. C. Merriam.

The leave granted Capt. Constant Williams is extended one month (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's cert. of disability, is granted Maj. Francis E. Lacey (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, assistant to the inspector-general, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on public business, and while in that city he will make an investigation into matters set forth in letter from the A. G. O., March 30, 1894. If necessary for purpose of investigation, Captain Lee will also proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.)

Leave for one month from April 18, 1894, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Andre W. Brewster (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Campbell is temporarily attached to Co. E (Orders 26, Madison Bks., 1894).

1st Sergt. Edward McManus, Co. A, will proceed to Cape Vincent, N. Y., to arrest two men absent without leave (Orders 26, Madison Bks., 1894).

2d Lieut. F. H. Albright is detailed to make a contour map of Fort Ontario (Orders 20, Fort Ontario, April 10).

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Sergt. Albert S. Collins, Co. E, having tendered his resignation as sergeant, the same was accepted on April 11.

Private Norman Connolly, band, was on April 12 appointed principal musician of the regiment, to fill a vacancy.

11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

2d Lieut. C. P. Russ will proceed from Whipple Barracks to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty (S. O. 18, April 3, D. C.)

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Sergt. Harry Lee, Co. C, 17th Inf., is granted a furlough for three months, to terminate July 26 (S. O. 35, April 19, D. C.).

Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher is relieved from duty at H. Q. A. to take effect April 30, 1894 (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Capt. John Anderson will report in person to Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., president of the Army Retraining Board at Fort Adams, R. I., at such time as he may designate, for examination (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Col. Henry M. Lazelle, president of the Army Retraining Board at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination by the board (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 10, 1894, is granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith (S. O. 33, April 11, D. M.).

2d Lieut. Truman O. Murphy will report in person to the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City on April 23, 1894, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wilder (S. O. 34, April 13, D. M.).

21st Infantry.—Col. Jewett.

At his own request Sergt. John Mara, Co. E, is reduced to grade of private (Orders 5, 21st Inf., April 16.)

23d Infantry.—Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Leave for one month, to take effect between April 20 and May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. James Henton, 23d Inf. (S. O. 31, April 12, D. T.).

Engelbert G. Owenshine, a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Owenshine, 15th Inf., has enlisted, and been assigned to Co. C, 23d Inf.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 16, 1894 (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Batchelor, Jr., Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 18, April 3, D. C.).

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Adams, R. I., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art.; Maj. Henry Lippincott, surg.; Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Borden, asst. surg.; Capt. Louis V. Cazaire, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Adjt. 2d Art., recorder (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Niagara April 12 to report on destruction of coal shed by fire. Detail: Capt. J. W. Duncan and C. A. Williams, and Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf. (Orders 15, Fort Niagara, 1894).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E.; Col. Cyrus R. Comstock, C. E.; Col. Charles T. Alexander, asst. surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robest, C. E.; Captain Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg. (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.).

TRANSFERS.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers were made: 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, from the 11th Inf. to the 12th Inf. (Co. A); 1st Lieut. Odon Garovits, from the 12th to the 11th Inf. (Co. G) (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.).

NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 17.—1st Lieut. Jas. G. Warren to be Captain April 12, 1894, vice Taber, deceased.

2d Lieut. E. Eveleth Winslow to be first lieutenant April 12, 1894, vice Warren promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 7.—2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., to be 1st lieutenant.

APRIL 5.—Capt. Abram A. Harbach, 20th Inf., to be major.

1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf., to be captain.

Capt. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art., to be major.

1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, to be captain.

2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., to be 1st lieutenant.

1st Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, 6th Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster.

Capt. James C. Merrill, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

Capt. Guy Howard, A. Q. M., will proceed from Burlington, Vt., to Plattsburg, N. Y., on official business.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered: A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Yates, N. D., the 12th of April. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard Combs, 12th Inf.; Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav.; Capt. James Haloran, 12th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; Capt. Eugene L. Swift, M. D.; Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., judge advocate (S. O. 48, April 4, D. D.).

At Fort Buford, N. D., the 13th of April, 1894. Detail: Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles P. Robe, 25th Inf.; Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf.; Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Medical Dept.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Percy E. Trippe, 10th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 49, April 9, D. D.).

At Fort Clarke, Tex., April 16. Detail: Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. B. L. TenEyck, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 31, April 12, D. T.).

At Fort Supply, O. T., April 16, 1894. Detail: Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. William H. Corbuser, asst. surg.; Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut.

Isaac P. Ware, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 32, April 9, D. M.).

At West Point, N. Y., April 20. Detail: Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Harry Freehand, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Volgel, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. April 17, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Reno, O. T., April 16, 1894. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, adjt.; 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 13th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 34, April 13, D. M.).

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort McPherson, Ga., for entering into houses of civilians, destroying their property, etc., the reviewing authority, Major-General Howard, says: "The court sustained a plea in bar of trial submitted by the prisoner to the first specification of the original charge, upon the ground that he had been tried, convicted and punished by a civil court for the same offense, while overruling his plea to the remainder of the pleadings, based upon the same reason. The action had upon the plea to the first specification of the original charge was erroneous, and cannot be concurred in by the reviewing authority. No doctrine is better established than that a person in the military service may be held subject to both civil and military jurisdiction for the same offenses when they constitute a violation of the ordinary criminal law of a State, and at the same time are of a character involving breach of military discipline, bringing scandal upon, and prejudicial to, the military service. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. (G. C. M. O. 12, D. E., 1894.)

In the case of Sergt. Roy W. Henderson, Troop K, 1st Cav., tried for sundry offenses at Fort Grant, and sentenced to \$5 fine, the reviewing authority, General McCook, says: "It is shown in evidence that the accused had permission to exercise his horse within the limits of the military reservation, and that he abused this privilege by leaving the reservation, visiting a saloon and providing himself with liquor, which he brought into the post. These circumstances, in connection with the responsible position of the accused as a non-commissioned officer, render the sentence entirely inadequate. It is, however, formally approved and will be duly executed."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)**WEST POINT.**

West Point, N. Y., April 18, 1894.

A number of events of more or less interest to all at the post have served to mark the past week. The all-engrossing theme with cadets was the baseball game, the first of the season, which was played on Saturday afternoon with the Columbia College team. A large crowd of spectators watched with much interest the contest, which was very close, the result being a victory for the visiting team, with a score of 9-8 in its favor.

Columbia.	AB	R	BH	West Point.	AB	R	BH
Mattcock, 1. f.....	6	2	0	Kerwin, ss.....	5	2	1
Hutchinson, 2b.....	6	2	0	Loft, c.....	5	2	1
Cummings, c.....	5	0	0	King, 1b.....	5	1	1
Stewart, p.....	5	1	2	Cornell, r. f.....	5	0	0
Callan, 1b.....	5	1	0	Gidmore, l. f.....	5	1	2
Hutchins, 3b.....	5	0	0	Winkley, p.....	4	1	0
Larned, 1b, & c. f.....	5	2	1	McDonough, c. f.....	4	0	1
Shaddock, r. f.....	5	1	2	Barlow, 3b, & 2b.....	4	0	1
Nichols, ss.....	5	0	0	Goodale, 2b, & 3b.....	4	1	1
Total.....	47	9	5	Total.....	41	8	7

An interesting paper on "The Soldier and the Civil Authority," which was read by Lieutenant Cole, 68th Cav., before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institution on Friday evening, was much enjoyed by the audience.

The event of most general interest was the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, which was held from 3 until 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Fencing Academy, a room admirably adapted for the purpose. The attractions offered were numerous and varied. For young ladies and gentlemen of tender years the mysteries of the sawdust pile were most alluring, and "diving" was continued uninterruptedly throughout the afternoon, keeping the attendants, Miss Newlands and Miss Crane, on the qui vive.

Mrs. Bass presided at the fancy table, ably assisted by Misses Sallie and Bettie Mercut, Florence Braden and Retta Spurgin. A profusion of choice articles bewildered the would-be purchaser. At the photograph table familiar West Point scenes sold quickly, and photographs of the shaft of the Battle Monument were also highly prized. At this table Mrs. Cole presided. Misses Maud and Woolsey drove a brisk trade in candies, warranted home-made and fresh. By the time that the visitor had made the rounds of the tables he was able to thoroughly enjoy the beauties and refreshments of the tea-room. Over the tea-table Mrs. Michie presided, assisted by Mrs. Edgerton. At the flower table were Misses Mercut, Michie and Wetmore. The floral decorations of the tea-table were exceedingly effective. Among the features of the flower tables were some choice specimens of the White House conservatory, the gifts of Mrs. Cleveland and of Colonel Wilson.

The sale was a success, both socially and financially. In fact, in the latter respect, we understand that the receipts exceeded those of former years, \$100 having been cleared this year for the benefit of a good work which appeals to the sympathy of all.

A cadet hop took place on Saturday evening. Lieutenant Wiegand reported for duty on Wednesday. The Ladies' Reading Club, which was organized about a month ago, has proved very popular. The meetings are held on Thursday afternoon of each week at the houses of the various members.

A granite monument has recently been placed to mark the grave of Mrs. Merritt at the cemetery. The stone is highly polished and of a very dark gray color. Upon the west face of the stone the name Merritt is excised, upon the north face the following inscription is incised: "Caroline Warren Merritt. Born August 5, 1849. Died June 12, 1894." The news of Captain Taber's death at San Antonio was learned with deep regret by his friends here, and closely following comes to-day, with shocking suddenness, the sad announcement of the death of Major Comie at Governor's Island. Major Comie made many friends during his tour of duty at the post as instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery from 1881-1886, but to a number of the older officers here the friendship is of many years' standing. He was popular as an instructor, beloved and respected by the men under his command and endeared to his friends by his many estimable and lovable qualities as a man. For his family in this terrible affliction the most heartfelt sympathy is felt by all who knew him.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)**FORT RILEY, KAS.**

April 16, 1894.

Mrs. Dickman gave a very pleasant hop in the post hall on the evening of the 6th inst., and refreshments were served during the intermission.

Mrs. Catlin, wife of Lieutenant Catlin, 2d Artillery, was so unfortunate as to fall from a horse while out riding, and was badly bruised; it is hoped that her recovery may be a speedy one and her familiar face may soon be seen again at the organ during our divine services. Lieutenant and Mrs. Catlin are devoted workers for the welfare of Christianity in the army.

Commissary Sergt. George Pulsifer has reported for duty and Sergeant Lebane with family left for Fort Leavenworth last week. Orders, however, have been changed and Sergeant Pulsifer will take station at Fort Leavenworth, while Sergeant Lebane has returned to this post. Mrs. and Nora Lebane will stay at Leavenworth for a short time.

The hop given by the enlisted men last Wednesday evening at the mess hall was one of the most enjoyable affairs during the season, and the fair sex was well represented.

1st Lieut. S. Rice, 7th Cav., with seventy-two members of the Rice Keeley League, left for Leavenworth last Friday morning to attend the second anniversary of the Veterans Keeley League of that place. They returned last night.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, it is understood that the Secretary of War will consider the removal of fifty prisoners to Fort Riley, with one or two companies of Infantry, as guard to be stationed here.

Sighting and aiming drills will be in addition to the mounted and dismounted drills for the 3d Cavalry squadron until the beginning of the target season, which will keep the boys quite busy.

In a meeting of the Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Garrison, No. 15, Regular A. and N. Union, last Wednesday evening, Hosp. Stwd. J. S. Burns was elected commander of that garrison, vice Sergeant Lebane, resigned, owing to his departure from this post.

OBSERVER.**(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)****FORT WINGATE, N. M.**

April 11, 1894.

The winter is about over, but the festivities of the season linger like winter in the lap of spring. Ladies' evening at the Officers' Club was well attended on the evening of March 29, our Dutch lunch being supplemented by a Welsh rarebit concocted on the spot by Lieutenant Sawtelle, assisted by several ladies, who offered so many suggestions that it came near being a case of "too many cooks." The only fault found was that it was deficient in quantity rather than quality. Friday evening, March 30, a farewell hop was given for Lieutenant Leary, who left on Sunday for Fort Huachuca. As there are about twice as many officers as ladies here, at these hops, the surplus officers kill time during the dancing by a friendly contest at cards, generally whist, in the library adjoining the hop-room; as a rule the young men trip the light fantastic, while the veterans study the history of the four kings and queens, but that diversion seems to pull when lunch time arrives.

On the 31st quite a party went to the station to see General Miles and party on their way to the Pacific Coast. The band was on hand to add to the eclat of the occasion, but as the train was several hours late, they were hardly started on the first piece before the train pulled out. One of the "gallant 2d" got dumped from his horse, he has not set up the forfeit yet, but unless he does we will feel obliged to name him.

During the first week in April several parties went to Gallup, a neighboring town famous for its coal mines. Some went in ambulances, some on horseback and all enjoyed the trip; in fact, one of the favorite amusements of the young men here is to take a Gallup there, although some of them have been known to get into trouble when taking a gallop back (nothing personal in this remark).

On the evening of the 4th Mrs. Michie gave her card party—progressive euchre, four-handed. After eight games the score showed that Mrs. Tront had won every game and the ladies' prize, a silver fork. Mr. McLaughlin won the gentlemen's prize, a book of poems. At 11 we were refreshed by an attractive lunch.

Saturday evening (31st) Major and Mrs. Rafferty entertained their friends to celebrate the anniversary of Mrs. Rafferty's birthday. Nobody would think to look at her with her two babies that she is only 35 years old. I almost gave it away, but as I am one of the few who know just how young she is, I won't tell. We had a nice time, with plenty to eat and "no fast on the drink" (which was champagne), as Father Tom said to the Pope. May they both live to see many happy returns of the day, and may we serve at the same post to help them celebrate it.

With the advent of spring and the starting of the sap in the trees, the baseball fever and other athletic diseases notably manifest are not to start. We had one last Friday—Lieutenant Sawtelle against time; distance, 2,380 yards. Some doubting Thomas had an opinion that it could not be done inside of 15 minutes, at a walk. He also had \$25 to back up his opinion; result, Lieutenant Sawtelle had the money with over half a minute to spare, and the other fellow has the experience. Perhaps he did not know that Lieutenant Sawtelle had walked 59 miles in nineteen hours, including the descent and ascent of Mt. Washington.

SECOND DRAGOONS.**FORT KEOGH, MONT.**

April 15, 1894.

The Officers' Dramatic Association gave a most enjoyable performance at the post hall last Friday evening, presenting two plays, with the following cast of characters:

"Lord Mac Five Shillings," a farce in one act.
Mr. Goldie (a love-lorn old boy).....Capt. Webster
Captain Phobbs (so jealous).....Lieut. Davison
Captain Spruce (so mild).....Lieut. Wolfe
Mr. Moreland (an artist).....Lieut. Wassell
Sam (a waiter who knows his business).....Mr. Will Page
Mrs. Major Phobbs (a lovely widow).....Mrs. J. H. Page
Mrs. Captain Phobbs (her sister-in-law).....Mrs. Webster

"Mr. X," a farce in one act.

Mr. Anthony Henn, (a model father).....Col. Page
Mr. Xerxes Xavier (an insurance agent).....Lieut. Wolfe
Mr. Joshua Tick (a telegraph operator).....Lieut. Wassell
Miss Matilda Henn (Anthony's sister).....Mrs. Getty
Miss Jessie Henn (Anthony's daughter).....Mrs. Webster
Molly (the maid with a bad memory).....Mrs. Wassell

In the first play the principal characters were taken by Mrs. Page and Captain Webster, and the honors were evenly divided between them. Mrs. Webster made the most of a small part. Lieutenant Davison, as the jealous husband, was very good; Lieutenants Wolfe and Wassell and Mr. Will Page also deserve mention.

The second play, "Mr. X," kept the audience in a laugh from the rise until the fall of the curtain. Colonel Page's popularity as an actor was evidenced by the burst of applause that greeted his first entrance. He acted the model (7) father to perfection. Mrs. Getty, as an old maid, was excellent. Her make-up and acting were beyond criticism. Lieutenants Wolfe and Wassell were very good, and both Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Wassell deserve credit for their fine acting.

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Col. Arnold A. Rand, the genial and successful Recorder of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, was recently presented by the Commandery as a token of respect and esteem with a group of magnificent bronze statuary, consisting of four equestrian figures. The group, which measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is entitled "Fantaisie Arabe," and was designed by F. Shopen, a celebrated Russian artist. The whole is mounted on a beautiful pedestal, every part of the design being rich, appropriate and costly. Accompanying the testimonial was a letter from Commander Pope in behalf of the Commandery which, in part, said: "Recalling the fact that when, 13 years ago, you became our Recorder, the fortunes of the Commandery were in peril and its future uncertain, and that we can now point to a roll of membership unsurpassed in loyalty and devotion to the order, to a library of Rebellion literature unequalled by that of any Commandery, to a collection of photographs and relics larger and richer than any other in this country, mainly the result of your efforts, we feel that we should be wanting in appreciation if we did not in some way recognize your unceasing devotion."

Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., and his school band and choir of 70 Indians, from the Indian School, at Carlisle, Pa., came to New York city April 13, where they first visited the Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island and then crossed to Governor's Island, where they were hospitably received by Major-General Howard, who made a brief address, in the course of which he said: "Captain Pratt deserves great praise, and I know he has your love and devotion. He has convinced many who once bitterly opposed him that much can be made of these children. It used to be thought that you were only fit for drudges, but he has demonstrated that boys and girls situated as you were in early life, without the surroundings we enjoyed, can learn anything and everything that others do." Some excellent selections, played in masterly style, were afterward rendered by the band. On Saturday evening a concert was given by the band and choir at the Lenox Lyceum, which was attended by a distinguished audience, who were delighted with the programme. Dennison Wheelock, bandmaster; Mrs. William P. Campbell, vocal instructor; and Miss Anna B. Moore, accompanist, have been the careful trainers of the band and choir. The honors are even between the band and the choir. Concerts are to be given in other cities.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Bennett Building, Nassau Corner Fulton Street.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In clubs of five, \$4; clubs of 10 or more, \$3. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates does not include mess or club subscriptions in any form.

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A paper on "The Detachable Ram, or the Submarine Gun as a Substitute for the Ram," written by Capt. W. H. Jaques, late of the U. S. Navy and now ordnance engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company, was read before the British Institution of Naval Architects last month. It provoked some criticism. Captain Fitzgerald understood the gist of the author's plan to be, that in future actions the tactics were largely to depend on ramming, the guns and torpedoes being done away with. There is something very fascinating, he said, in doing away with all the preliminaries of naval battle, and disposing of one's enemy at one blow. The question to be solved, however, is whether this can be done. He had assisted at certain practical experiments during manoeuvres, and had found that it was the toss up of a shilling whether the vessel rammed or was rammed. The only way to make sure of hitting at all was for the two ships to meet end on, and if this were effected both ships would be probably destroyed. It would be a case of mutual suicide. Mr. W. H. White said that the pith of the paper was an argument in favor of the submarine gun, but that as between it and the ram he preferred the ram, "as it might be a very formidable means of destruction when the enemy were disabled." Referring to the damage done to the Camperdown's bow in her collision with the Victoria, he stated that the upper part of the vessel only was damaged, the spur not being injured at all. The injury was all on one side in front of the first bulkhead, and was entirely above water. "The risk of ramming was," he went on, "greatly increased by the introduction of torpedoes, and for that reason, if for no other, he should be disinclined to spend a large amount of money on ships designed for this method of attack only; but if the ram could be added at small extra cost, it would be good policy to spend a certain amount upon it. With regard to the question of the fish torpedo as against the submarine gun, taking the tactical conditions into consideration, he would think that the extra cost of the torpedo over the projectile of the gun was warranted by the greater efficiency of the former."

It is still an open question as to whether there will be any further investigation of the Carnegie armor plate frauds or not. There is little disposition on the part of either the Administration or Congress to delve into the matter any deeper, but it is probable that the present uncertainty that surrounds it will make it necessary to reopen the case sooner or later. There seems to be good reason to believe that when the Secretary of the Navy and the President made the settlement with the Carnegie company they were not in possession of all of the facts regarding the defective armor, and the worst feature of the case is that they do not know how extensive the defects are or how much below the requirements some of the armor may be. The report of Secretary Herbert to the House of Representatives shows that a great deal was taken for granted on this point. If neither the House nor Senate committee takes any action looking to a further inquiry, it is probable that some member of the

House will do so independently of the committee, and will offer a resolution providing for a thorough investigation by Congress covering all of the operations under the Carnegie armor plate contract. There is a suspicion in the minds of many members of Congress that such an investigation and a ballistic test of some of the defective plates would show that the vessels of the new Navy have been supplied with some very inferior armor, when the public had been led to believe they were being armored with the best plates that could be produced anywhere in the world. It is doubtless true that most of the armor put on the new ships is superior to any made abroad, but some of it is regarded with suspicion that can only be allayed by removing it and subjecting it to the firing test. Offers have been made to the Secretary of the Navy by a Pittsburg attorney to furnish him additional evidence of fraud, and the Secretary now has under consideration the reopening of the case.

One of the results of Secretary Lamont's recent inspection trips has just made itself apparent at the War Department. Several officers on duty at the War Department have been transferred to other stations, and more are expected to follow. It appears that while making his tour, the Secretary received complaints that there were too many officers on detached service and that the Army was suffering thereby. It is stated that at one of the posts which the Secretary visited he found one of the companies without a commissioned officer to command it, and at several others the companies had only one officer in charge. The Secretary was much impressed with this state of affairs, and when he returned from his trip he looked over the list of officers who were on duty at the Department, and the result is recorded in the orders for the transfer of officers on duty in Washington. Secretary Lamont and Quartermaster-General Batchelder are very much pleased with their recent inspection trip. Some of the posts they visited were found to be in better condition than others, but none was found to be below the standard. Secretary Lamont was especially pleased with his visit to San Antonio, Fort Logan, Fort Bliss and other posts. Their itinerary included Fort McPherson, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Jackson, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Bliss, Fort Logan and other posts.

A late Honolulu paper says that "the reception held in honor of Admiral Irwin on board of the U. S. F. S. 'Philadelphia' was the most elegant and perfect entertainment yet given here by an American man-of-war. The decorations, with flags and flowers, were unusually beautiful and the genial spirit of hospitality for which the 'Philadelphia' officers are famous here secured the most pronounced feeling of enjoyment and pleasure among the many guests who paid their respects to the Admiral and his ship." This very successful reception follows closely upon a beautiful farewell banquet given by Admiral Irwin, which was attended by President Dole and his Cabinet, by some of the ex-Ministers of Queen Liliuokalani, and over three hundred of the elite of Honolulu, representing every interest and political view. Dancing was a prominent feature and the excellent band of the flagship excelled itself. Not only was the popularity of the "Philadelphia" advanced, but the prestige of the nation increased. The committee of officers in charge was composed of Paymaster George E. Hendee, Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, Ensigns Knepper and Willard, and Naval Cadet McKethan.

Mr. Kent, Lieutenant Lyman's lawyer during that officer's court-martial for responsibility in the wreck of the Kearsarge, had a long conference with Secretary Herbert last Tuesday, and attempted to show that his client's sentence should be reduced, if not altogether disapproved. Mr. Kent explained to the Secretary that Lieutenant Lyman made the proper entries in the log book, and stated that if that document were in the possession of the Department it would show whether or not Lieutenant Lyman had neglected his duty. On this representation the Secretary telegraphed Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, a yachtsman and ex-officer of the Navy, who rescued the book, asking him to send it to the Department immediately. Should Mr. Kent's as-

sertion be found to be correct, Lieutenant Lyman's sentence will undoubtedly be greatly scaled down, if not disapproved altogether. Commander Heyerman will also be interested in the result, as it is believed that an examination of the log book will show evidence which he was unable to produce at his trial and which his friends believe would have prevented the imposition of any such sentence as the court found.

As the result of British experience, the "Army and Navy Gazette" tells us that "big units are unsuitable to the artillery, and especially to the garrison artillery, which is scattered about in small detachments all over the Empire. The garrison artillery is the worst possible school for young officers, but while an officer is young the first thought of his seniors should be to make him a soldier. He must be taught like the young Spartan nobles of old 'how to obey and how to command.' Like those who have gone before him, he must be made to tread the ladder of hard, severe, regimental discipline. There is no better training for the young artillery officer than as a subaltern and captain in a horse, field, or mountain battery, where he is kept at work under the eye of his commanding officer from morning till night in a way which is impossible in coast batteries, where officers and men are necessarily detached in small numbers in all sorts of out-of-the-way holes and corners of the world."

Speaking of the Kruka Heberle bullet, a writer in the "St. James's Gazette" says: "It is, at any rate, to be hoped that those responsible for the efficiency of our armaments will give this new missile a fair and speedy trial. We may be certain that our foreign competitors will hasten to adopt it, should it be found to answer the expectations of its inventors." The "tubular bullet," as it is termed, can easily be used with the new small-bore rifles, on making a slight alteration of the chamber cylinder and regradiating the sights. By making it hollow and open at both ends windage is avoided, giving increased velocity and a much flatter trajectory. In an article in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," Captain Nathan, R. A., says that at 1,000 yards the danger zone is 437.4 yards, or twenty times that of the German rifle, pattern 1871. The effective range is 5,724 yards; the total range, 10,030 yards.

We learn from Honolulu that upon being relieved by the "Takachiho," the Japanese cruiser "Nanerva" sailed for Yokohama. It seems to be the policy of Japan to keep a warship in Hawaii, where there are now over 20,000 of her citizens employed, mostly upon the great sugar plantations. On April 5 a midshipman named Hara fell overboard from the "Takachiho" at an early hour and was drowned alongside of the ship. His body was recovered by native divers and buried in Makiki Cemetery with every honor on the following day. The British cruiser "Champion" is still on guard at Honolulu, and the "Royal Arthur," flagship of the Pacific Station, is expected to join her. The French ship "Duchaffault" is also looked for, coming from Valparaiso. The presence of so many ships is of great financial benefit to Honolulu.

A long cipher dispatch was received last Monday from Captain Terry, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, stating that the "Yantic" was fourteen men short of her complement and the "Alliance" lacking twenty-five men. The dispatch asked whether Captain Terry would fill the vacancies on the "Yantic" from the "Alliance," or wait until additions to the "Yantic's" crew could be sent out to Montevideo by merchant steamer. As the "Yantic" is to stay on the South Atlantic Station indefinitely, Secretary Herbert cabled Captain Terry to take all the men he needed from the "Alliance," which will sail for the United States within a few days.

According to the "France Militaire," a man named Outrequin enlisted in the artillery is afflicted with an instinctive horror of horses. Being unable to overcome his inborn repugnance he deserted. He was arrested and condemned to two years' detention, and on being liberated on the 14th of last July, was attached to one of the artillery regiments, from which also he deserted on

the same account, and adopted a wandering life in the woods. Though chased by three brigades of gendarmes for a fortnight, at the latest report they had not succeeded in capturing him. Would it not have been better and more humane, asks the "France Militaire," to transfer the miserable being to the infantry forthwith.

The German Emperor is credited with saying that English and American affairs have a special fascination for him, and that one of his most lively wishes is to know America, not merely from books and newspapers, but from the sight of it with his own eyes. Let him come and we will assure him of a hearty welcome. A favorite amusement of the Emperor in his youth was playing at Indian under the leadership of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who, as an American lad, was supposed to know all the approved methods of stalking the pale face. The remembrance of these early days of boyish abandon still remains with him, Emperor though he be.

For many years the Bureau of Navigation, and afterward the Bureau of Equipment, have been in search of an efficient and simple instrument for accurately showing the roll and heel of a ship in a sea way. The pendulums and other devices have not come up to the requirements, and lately the Department has been experimenting with several of the so-called "liquid clinometers," or substitutes for the pendulum. Thus far the question seems almost as far from solution as ever, but American ingenuity will, it is hoped, eventually surmount the problem and give the Navy an instrument capable of filling the bill.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., at the close of a recent banquet of the Loyal Legion in California, well said: "During the war the great inspiration of the soldier, outside of his patriotism and ideas of duty, was coffee. There was nothing so inspired him, nothing—other than what I have suggested—that so elevated his spirits in the field, without detriment to his reason and soldierly efficiency. And at all our banquets we keep it for the close. And so for our last toast we will keep that which is nearest and dearest to us, which is our sweetest and best inspiration—The Ladies."

The "Saturday Review," in a recent article, says: "If you allow a cavalry soldier to forget the value of cold steel, and rely on fire-action, you destroy the dash and elan which make him formidable, and should be his characteristic." Napoleon has told us that "cavalry cannot reply to fire, and can only fight with the steel," and fully recognizing where lay the weakness of his horsemen, he gave them an auxiliary in the shape of horse artillery, which, so far from hampering their movements, added to their boldness and enterprise when acting independently ahead of his vast armies.

Recent letters from the wife of an officer on the Asiatic Station, at Yokohama, are to the effect that the winter just passed has been one of exceptional interest, and the social world has never been so full of gaiety since the "American colony" has existed. The departure of the "Concord" and "Petrel" will have a depressing effect upon the situation, but as these two ships will probably return in the fall, their loss is but temporary.

The "Beihft zum Militar Wochenblatt," Berlin, publishes a lecture by Captain Stenzel on "The Fleet of the Northern States in the War of Secession"; the "Revista Marittima," Rome, for March, has an article by A. V. Vecchi entitled "A Cochrane of the Steam Navy—Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Cushing." "Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens" (Pila) XXI., gives some notes on the United States Navy (trials).

Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. West, U. S. N., of the Lighthouse Establishment, recently visited Mobile, Ala., to consider a plan for electrically lighting 25 miles of the dredged channel through Mobile Bay by submarine cables. The channel, although permitting vessels of 20 feet draft to pass from Mobile to the Gulf of Mexico, is at present insufficiently lighted for night navigation.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADDO, *Assistant Secretary.*

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—A. R. Admiral O. F. Stanton.
Commo. R. U. Meade will be ordered to Command.

MANITOWAGO, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace.
Has been engaged in gun practice at Yorktown, Va. Address Norfolk.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis.
At Norfolk, Va.
Sailed from Norfolk, Va., April 19, on a cruise for derelicts dangerous to navigation, and will blow them up.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett.
Norfolk, April 12.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil.
New York Navy Yard.

ALBATROSS, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller.
Placed in commission at Norfolk, Va., April 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson.
Arrived at Curacoa, April 6, en route to Bluefields.

Advices from Bluefields, of April 13, announce the San Francisco arrived at that port on April 11 and found affairs there quiet. Within an hour after the San Francisco's arrival, it is reported, the British man-of-war *Magdeleine* hove up anchor and stood out, bound for Colon. On her way she stopped near the San Francisco and gave her an account of affairs here.

European Station.—A. R. Admiral Henry Erben.
Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Flagship. At Gibraltar, April 18. A cable of that date states that the Chicago grounded on a sandbank while entering Gibraltar Bay on the morning of April 18. The engines were immediately reversed and the ship was backed off in a few minutes without damage.

S. Atlantic Station.—A. R. Admiral W. A. Kirkland.
Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons.
Sailed from Montevideo, April 18, for U. S., with a number of time-expired men from the Yantic.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry.
At Montevideo, Uruguay. Will be flagship of the station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Collis.
Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson.
Left St. Thomas, April 15, for Hampton Roads.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip.
Sailed from San Domingo for Kingston, Jamaica, April 18. Address care of U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

YANTIC, 1 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley.
At Montevideo.

Pacific Station.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker.
Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker.
Flagship. At Honolulu. Continues at Honolulu and reports excellent health among officers and men. Admiral Irwin was prepared to be relieved by Commodore Kirkland March 24, and sail on 26th for San Francisco, and the change in the orders of the latter caused much surprise. A party of officers is engaged in making an examination of the coral formation at the entrance to Pearl Harbor, in order to estimate probable cost of its removal.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins.
Left San Diego, March 22, for a cruise along the coast.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff.
At San Diego, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell.
At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—A. R. Admiral Jos. S. Skerrett.
Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey.
Arrived at Woosong, April 9.

BAITIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman.
Flagship. Left Yokohama for Shanghai, April 7.

Behring Sea Fleet.

Comdr. Chas. E. Clark probably to be assigned to its command. At present gathering at Port Townsend, Ore., from which it will start on its patrol work May 1. Address mail Senior Officer, Behring Sea Fleet, U. S. S. Mohican.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark.
Arrived at Port Townsend, April 9.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.
Arrived at Seattle, April 9.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich.
Left Hong Kong, April 14, for Yokohama preparatory to sailing for Behring Sea.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice.
At Honolulu, expected to sail April 12 for Unalaska. Is under preparatory orders to Behring Sea and expected to sail after arrival of mail of April 12, from San Francisco. Has been about a year in Hawaii.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.
En route to San Francisco. Left Callao for Acapulco, April 11.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker.
Left San Diego, April 17, for San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan.
At Mare Island Navy Yard.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley.
Left Yokohama April 9 for San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Mullan is slated to command, but no orders have yet been issued.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory.
Arrived at Shanghai, April 12.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake.
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Behring Sea Fleet. At San Diego, Cal., at last accounts.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Barclay.
Arrived at Hampton Roads, April 18.

Sailed from Charleston, April 19, for Yorktown, Va.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens.
At Charleston, S. C., April 8. Due at Lynn Haven Bay, Va., April 26; leave Lynn Haven Bay, May 7; arrive at Gardiner's Bay, L. I., May 22; leave Gardiner's Bay, L. I., June 30; arrive at Newport, R. I., July 1. Mail for Lynn Haven Bay should go to Fortress Monroe, and for Gardiner's Bay to Greenport, L. I.

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, Comdr. C. M. Chester.
Practice cruiser; at Annapolis, March 26.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. E. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat; at Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. R. H. Rockingham.
Despatch-boat; at Washington, D. C.

ENTREPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Mery.
At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat. Left Norfolk for Washington, D. C., April 18.

McCOMB, Comdr. A. H. McCormick.
En route to the United States. Arrived at Naples, April 16.

MICHIGAN, 6 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
At Erie, Pa.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.
Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. On her annual cruise; at La Guayra, April 1. Due at Kingston April 25, and Delaware Breakwater May 5.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school New York. At the foot of 28th street, East River. Expects to sail April 20 on her annual cruise.

Receiving Ships, Ironclads, etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 20 Guns, Capt. M. I. Johnson.
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.
Receiving-ship. Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, Sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.
Receiving-ship. League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.
Receiving-ship at New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

RICHMOND, 14 Guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce.
At Newport, R. I. (Receiving-ship for boys.)

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 13.—Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. H. Little ordered to duty on May 1 as assistant to Inspector of the 15th Lighthouse District, and on June 1 will relieve Comdr. Wm. C. Wise as Inspector of the same district. Comdr. Wm. C. Wise, when relieved, will be placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. John Garvin ordered to report before a Retiring Board.

Surg. John W. Ross detached from the Independence and ordered to report his arrival at Washington. James Shannon appointed an acting gunner.

APRIL 14.—Lieut. (junior grade), R. C. Smith to be a Lieutenant.

Ensign G. P. Blow to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).

APRIL 14.—P. A. Surg. William C. Braisted ordered to the Columbia April 23.

Lieut. William L. Burdick detached from the receiving ship Vermont on April 21, and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and report for duty on the Columbia.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty ordered to the Columbia April 23.

Boatswain J. B. Langton ordered to duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Surg. J. A. Hawke ordered to Mare Island for duty on the Independence.

Asst. Paymaster P. V. Mohun ordered to Mare Island for instruction on the Independence.

Asst. Paymaster H. A. Dent ordered to the Wabash for instruction.

Medical Inspector Daniel McMurtrie's orders as a member of the Retiring Board revoked.

APRIL 17.—Lieut. C. W. Jungen allowed to delay reporting at the Newport naval station until June 1.

Civil Engr. R. C. Holliday ordered to proceed to Puget Sound naval station for duty on May 5.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal ordered to duty at New York Navy Yard.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. D. Taussig detached from duty as a member of the Board of Control and Management of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter assigned in his stead.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam allowed to delay reporting on the Raleigh until May 12.

mand of the receiving ship Vermont at New York on April 24, relieving Capt. Joseph N. Miller, who is placed on waiting orders.

Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan detached from the Portsmouth and ordered as watch and division officer of the Raleigh.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake ordered to the command of the fish commission steamer Albatross, as the relief of Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, who is placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea duty.

Mate William Jenney detached from the Rocket and ordered to the Wabash.

William Moore appointed an acting gunner in the Navy.

APRIL 19.—Medical Director A. L. Gilson and Surg. H. G. Beyer have been ordered as delegates to represent the Navy Department at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, which convenes in Washington, on May 1.

Medical Inspector G. W. Woods and Surg. M. H. Crawford have been ordered as delegates to represent the Navy Department at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in June in San Francisco.

Lieut. H. G. Dresel has been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Raleigh.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher has been ordered to the Alert until she falls in with the Petrel, when he will go on board that vessel for duty.

NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 13.—Commo. Francis M. Ramsay to be Rear-Admiral in the Navy from the 11th of April, 1894, vice Rear-Admiral J. E. K. Renham, retired.

Capt. Thos. O. Selfridge to be Commodore in the Navy from the 11th of April, 1894, vice Commo. Francis M. Ramsay, promoted.

Comdr. Philip H. Cooper to be Captain in the Navy from the 11th of April, 1894, vice Capt. T. O. Selfridge, promoted.

APRIL 18.—Commo. J. S. Skerrett to be a Rear-Admiral.

CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 6.—P. A. Engineer Jas. H. Perry, U. S. N., to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The cutter Grant, which is en route to Behring Sea, was to have sailed from San Francisco April 14, for Port Townsend, but on account of a heavy gale she was forced to delay her departure until April 17. The cutters Corwin and Bear are also expected to sail from San Francisco this week for Port Townsend.

The following candidates for appointment as cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service passed a successful examination at Washington on April 14: B. M. Chiswell, Maryland, 86.49; Moses Goodrich, New Hampshire, 85.40; Leonard H. Cutter, New Hampshire, 83.14; Richard M. Sturtevant, Pennsylvania, 83.14; L. E. Ashbaugh, Michigan, 82.44; Jas. C. Hooker, Mississippi, 80.49; Harry G. Hamlet, Massachusetts, 78.19; B. H. Camden, West Virginia, 77.26.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular to the service which says:

"Hereafter all officers belonging to the Revenue Cutter Service are strictly forbidden to publish or cause to be published, except as required by their official duties, any official correspondence or information concerning the acts or measures of any department or officer of the Government, or any comments or criticisms thereon, without the consent of the department; and no person in the Revenue Cutter Service shall act as correspondent of a newspaper without the express authority of the Secretary of the Treasury."

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 13.—1st Lieut. Geo. T. Bates detached from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to proceed to his home and there await retirement.

G. O. 422, Navy Dept., Washington, April 7, 1894.—Under the provisions of Sec. 1478 of the Revised Statutes, the President of the United States has, on Feb. 24, 1881, and April 5, 1891, conferred relative rank on civil engineers of the Navy, and fixed the same as follows:

One with the relative rank of captain.

Two with the relative rank of commander.

Three with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander.

Four with the relative rank of lieutenant.

Two with the relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Civil engineers will take precedence in their corps, and with other officers with whom they hold relative rank, in accordance with the law regulating precedence of officers of the Navy.

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A new harbor is under contemplation at the town of Kiel, on account of the approaching completion of the North Sea-Baltic Canal.

The British naval estimates for 1894-95 amount to a net total of £17,366,100, or £3,126,000 more than the sum voted for 1893-94, which large increase is due chiefly to shipbuilding, armaments, manning, victualing, new works and Royal Naval Reserve. The numbers proposed of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard and Royal Marines amount to 83,400, or an increase of 6,700 over the number voted last year. For several years past the number of men has been continuously increased. In 1888 it was 62,400, while in 1889 it was 65,400, showing an increase of 3,000. In 1890 the total had increased to 68,800; in 1891 to 71,000; in 1892 to 74,100. The estimates include seven battleships of the "Majestic" type, 10 feet longer and of correspondingly greater displacement than the "Royal Sovereign" class. The new vessels are 390 feet long, 75 feet beam, and have a load draught of 27 feet 6 inches with 900 tons of coal in the bunkers, when the displacement is 14,900 tons. The weight of hull is 10,180 tons, and the broadside will be covered from under the water-line to the top deck with Harveyed plates of 9 inches thick, the depth extending to about 15 feet. The armament consists of four 12-inch breechloading guns, mounted in pairs on barbettes, and armored with 14-inch Harveyed plates, and in addition there will be twelve 6-inch and 24 smaller quick-firing guns. The machinery is designed to develop, under natural draught, 10,000 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 16.5 knots, and under forced draught, 12,000 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 17.5 knots.

France, during 1893, launched the ironclads "Charles Martel" and "Jaureguiberry," each of 11,800 tons, and the "Trehouart," of 6,600 tons,

besides the armored cruiser "Charner," of 4,700 tons; also four second-class cruisers, one torpedo cruiser, one torpedo destroyer, three seagoing torpedo-boats and one submarine torpedo-boat have been launched. There were taken in hand one first-class cruiser (8,000 tons), one armored cruiser, four second-class cruisers and several smaller vessels. Russia launched two ironclads, one of 10,950 tons and one of 12,500 tons, two coast defense ships, and some smaller vessels. An ironclad and two armored cruisers were commenced. Germany launched the cruiser "Gefion," of 5,000 tons. Austria-Hungary launched one armored cruiser of 5,100 tons. Italy launched the ram cruiser "Liguria," of 2,280 tons, and a torpedo-boat destroyer. She commenced two ironclads of 9,000 tons, a cruiser and torpedo-boat destroyer. Holland has commenced three armored cruisers. Spain has commenced the building of two armored cruisers and three torpedo destroyers.

Ten years ago, says "Engineering," no one would have dreamt of a Roumanian fleet in the Black Sea, but during the last few years Roumania has procured 21 war-vessels, mostly torpedo-boats; three more have recently been ordered from England, and the purchase of two ironclads is under contemplation. The largest Roumanian warship is the armored cruiser "Elisabeth," which entered the Black Sea in 1887, under a merchant flag.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Cummings, for the House Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill on Wednesday.

The estimates as originally submitted called for an appropriation of \$27,875,914.02. Supplemental estimates (House Ex. Docs. 34 and 36), increased this amount to \$27,951,279.79. The total amount carried by the bill as reported is \$27,280,906.27. The estimates and reductions of the four preceding fiscal years were as follows:

1890-'91, estimate, \$25,599,253.79; appropriation, \$23,136,055.53; decrease, \$2,463,218.26.	
1891-'92, estimate, \$33,331,580.11; appropriation, \$31,541,645.78; decrease, \$1,789,934.33.	
1892-'93, estimate, \$27,194,639.80; appropriation, \$23,548,200.65; decrease, \$3,646,439.15.	
1893-'94, estimate, \$24,774,908.21; appropriation, \$22,104,061.38; decrease, \$2,670,846.83.	

The reductions made by the committee from the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894-'95, aggregate \$2,672,893.35.

The amounts recommended in detail are as follows: General establishment—Pay of the Navy, \$7,475,000; pay, miscellaneous, \$240,000; contingent, Navy, \$7,000.

Bureau of Navigation—Ordinary expenses, \$133,000; ordnance, \$645,801; equipment, \$1,121,025.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Ordinary expenses, \$403,869.54; public works, \$794,732.60.

Naval Observatory—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$125,000; supplies and accounts, \$1,287,532.03; construction, \$919,972.50; engineering, \$1,017,300.

Total Navy proper, including public works, \$14,170,772.67.

Naval Academy, \$187,137.40.

Marine Corps—Pay department, \$709,820.65; quartermaster's department, \$267,000.

Total running expenses, \$15,325,941.27.

Increase, Navy—Bureau of Ordnance, armament and armor, \$4,000,000; construction and machinery, \$9,555,025.

Total increase, Navy, \$9,555,025; grand total, \$25,280,906.27.

It will be seen that the appropriation for the increase of pay of the Navy is \$175,000 more than was appropriated last year. This increase is due to the act of Mar. 3, 1893, from \$250 to \$300 a month. The Secretary of the Navy in his last report recommends that the present force be increased 2,000 men. When asked by your committee whether this increase was absolutely necessary, he replied: "While I feel the necessity for this increase, as this number of additional men will be absolutely necessary to properly man the vessels which will be ready to commission within the next nine months, I am constrained to believe that the appropriation already asked for by this Department does not warrant me in asking at the present time for the increase which this would entail. By delaying the commissioning of the new vessels, and by putting some of the old ones out of commission, I hope to be able to maintain a sufficient force afloat until the next session of Congress, unless an emergency should arise requiring all available vessels to be ready for service."

The committee have put into the bill a clause providing for the naturalization of alien sailors and marines on United States vessels who have served five consecutive years and have been granted honorable discharges. The Secretary recommended some provision for the naturalization of aliens enlisted in the Navy. Similar provisions for the naturalization of our merchant seamen and of enlisted men serving in the Army have already become laws. There should be no discrimination against the Navy. The report of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy calls attention to the fact that aliens who have served 25 years in the U. S. Navy have had no opportunity to become citizens of the United States.

In reporting this provision the committee express the opinion that some steps should be taken toward encouraging the enlistment of American sailors. There are several bills before the committee which have this object in view and which it is hoped may become laws.

The \$2,000,000 asked for in the estimates for armor and armament during the present fiscal year were not allowed because they were based upon a fulfillment of the contracts, and it was thought that the money already appropriated would cover the amount of the deliveries up to June 30, 1894. Since then, with improved machinery and extension of their plants, the contractors are not only increasing their deliveries under the old contracts, but are fulfilling the requirements of the new contracts where penalties are exacted. The committee, however, believe that there is doubt of their being able to fulfill these contracts in view of the more rigid inspection of the plates enforced by the Navy Department, and of the difficulties to arise from fitting to shapes armor that is to be Harveyized.

The committee find that the estimates of the different bureaus as submitted to the Secretary of the Navy were closely scrutinized and largely reduced by the Secretary himself. His long service on the Committee on Naval Affairs had thoroughly fitted him for the work. To show how completely his work was done the committee takes the estimates submitted to him in the report of the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks. The estimates, as submitted by him, received from the commandants of the various stations, called for \$8,567,561.06. The Secretary cut down these figures, in submitting his estimate, to \$1,141,396.54. How carefully the work was done is shown in the reduction of the estimates submitted by the commandants of the various yards and stations.

The committee, in view of the President's suggestion that "Congress should carefully take into account the unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury," have reluctantly concluded not to recommend an appropriation for the construction of a new battleship at this time. England, France,

Germany, Italy and Russia, evidently not satisfied with their present battleships, are already preparing to expend vast sums of money on new ones.

It is worthy of remark that the English Government is following the example set by the United States in the building of warships with triple screws, armored with Harveyized plates. It will be seen from the tables that none of the vessels constructed, or proposed to be constructed, are expected to equal the speed attained by the U. S. protected cruiser "Columbia."

In view of these facts it would certainly not be safe for the United States to authorize the building of no more battleships and cruisers. With increasing prosperity the work should go on until the American Navy is strong enough to meet all exigencies.

THE "KEARSARGE" COURT MARTIAL.

(From "Harper's Weekly.")

The trial by court martial, which began in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn on March 23, of Commander Oscar F. Hererman and Lieut. C. H. Lyman, of the Navy, for negligence in causing the loss of the famous old corvette "Kearsarge," on Blockading Reef, on Feb. 2 last, has afforded civilians an excellent illustration of that lofty dignity and high sense of duty that prevail in judicial tribunals composed of naval or military officials. The last court martial in Brooklyn before this of a commander of a naval vessel was held three years ago. The charge then was cruelty. The charge this time is losing the vessel that was most dear to the memory of all patriotic citizens.

Naval courts martial of one kind or another are frequent enough in the dismal-looking buildings in the Brooklyn Yard, but probably none more interesting than this one was ever held there. This time one finds on trial a commander universally respected, whose handsome, frank face, in indicative of his high personal character and ability as a sailor; a man beloved by his associates, superiors and inferiors, as few men in the Navy have been; a man, doubtless, who would have preferred to lose his life in the honorable service of his country than to lose this ship, of all ships on which the stars and stripes were raised.

OUR NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. C. H. Cramp is not only an able shipwright but a clear thinker and a vigorous writer, as is shown by his article on "Our Navigation Laws" in the "North American Review" for April. Every Navy officer, every patriot, every American ought to read it. Mr. Cramp holds that the protective influences behind every movement against our navigation laws is of British origin. "Whenever you put a pin through a free ship bill you prick an Englishman." The present English raid on the navigation law is, he thinks, the most determined yet made. This is because the development of shipbuilding capacity in Great Britain during the last decade has outstripped the demand for ships, and there is desperate need of a new market. Here are some extracts from Mr. Cramp's article:

The policy of the fathers had a broad basis, a deep foundation, and a wide scope of patriotism and foresight. They knew that, at the then prevailing rates of cost, it would be impossible for any American merchant to import a newly built foreign ship. Therefore, the immediate object of their law of 1792 could not have been else than to prohibit the purchase and registry of old and partly worn-out foreign ships, and thereby to maintain in our merchant marine the high standard of superiority due to the greater skill of American builders, and the better grade of American materials. But this was not their only purpose. With foresight amounting to prophecy they seemed to divine the vicissitudes of the future. So, at the very beginning of the Federal Government they laid this navigation law of 1792 as one of the foundation stones of our domestic policy for all time, and wholly indifferent to mere economic conditions of the day in which they lived.

Had any of these assaults been successful to the extent of wiping the act of 1792 from the pages of the Revised Statutes, there would not now be a first-class shipyard in existence on our soil and we would have been, like Chili and Japan, forced to dicker on the banks of the Clyde for the construction of our new Navy, if we had one at all. But aside from the desire of English shipbuilders to create a new market for their product by opening our registry, there is a political cause operating with even greater force to make free American registry a desideratum to England. It lies in the threat of maritime war to which European nations are constantly exposed and which just now happens to be at an acute stage.

I will not stop here to point out in detail the tremendous political and diplomatic advantage which England would enjoy when dealing with other maritime powers if she could have always at hand an asylum for the lame ducks of her commercial fleet in time of war. Her ocean greyhounds that could either escape the enemy's cruisers, or be readily converted into cruisers themselves, might remain under her flag; while all her slow freighters, tramps and obsolete passenger-boats of past eras would be transferred by sham sales to our flag, under which they could purge their traffic in safety during the war under peace rates of insurance, and without any material diversion of their earnings, which would of course be increased by war freight rates, returning to their former allegiance at the end of the war. The lack of such an asylum amounts to a perpetual bond to keep the peace.

When we began to build the new Navy, every English journal, from the London "Times" down, pool-pooled the idea that a modern man-of-war could be built in an American yard, modern high-powered engines in an American machine shop, or modern breech-loading cannon in an American forge. Many of the English shipbuilders rubbed their hands in actual anticipation of orders from this government for the ships and guns we needed, and they blandly assured us that they would give us quite as favorable terms as were accorded to China, Japan and Chili. And, to their shame be it said, there were officers of our Navy who not only adopted this view, but did all they could to commit our government to the pernicious policy.

In 1886 we were content to purchase engine plants abroad. In 1894 we exhibit to the world the marvelous machinery of the "New York," the "Olympia" and the "Columbia," not to speak of the still higher development that is now being wrought out for the new greyhounds of the American transatlantic line.

The engines of the "New York," "Olympia" and "Columbia" have no equals, either in material, workmanship, or performance. Does any one suppose they would have ever been built if Secretary Whitney had adopted the policy of buying our naval engines in England, thereby devoting the resources of the American treasury to promote a British monopoly? No. In their stead we would have, perhaps, the engines of the Blake, guaranteed to develop 20,000 indicated horse power, and accepted on a performance of 13,000; or the engines of the Vulcan, with deficiency of performance even more pitiable.

If national independence is valueless, and if everything is to be subordinated to cheapness, why not get our laws made in the House of Commons? The members of the House of Commons legislate for nothing. Senators and Representatives charge \$5,000 a year for their services, besides stationery allowance and mileage. The House of Commons makes laws cheaper than our Congress does. Our ships and our capacity to create them are as much a symbol of independence as our laws are; and if it is good policy to get the former where they are cheapest, why not get the latter on the same terms?

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

April 18, 1894.

The baseball game with St. John's College on Saturday last resulted in a victory for the cadets by a score of 14 to 12.

The amateur theatricals given in the Lyceum on Friday and Saturday last, for the benefit of charity, were well attended. "A Box of Monkeys" was presented. The actors were Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Jeffers, Miss Saunders, Miss Morris, Ensign Wells, Ensign Bullard and Lieutenant Colahan.

Cadet Scott won the gold medal in the target practice of the first class.

Naval Cadets Brown and Leutze, fourth class, have been granted sick leave.

The following cadets have been appointed to cadet offices: Ensign, Scott; Cadet Chief Petty Officer, Bulmer; Cadet Petty Officers, second class, Todd, Watson.

Miss Herbert, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and her cousin, Miss Buell, were the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Hawley at the Naval Academy Saturday. Mrs. Hawley gave a reception to the first class of the naval cadets, at which Miss Herbert, Miss Buell, Miss Phyllis, Miss Todd, Miss Snow, Miss Craig, Miss Harrington, Miss McDowell, of San Francisco, and Miss Richards, of New York, assisted in receiving.

The German given by the first class on last Saturday night was in every way a delightful affair. Mrs. Captain Phyllis received, assisted by Cadet England. The favor tables were presided over by Mr. Adams and Mrs. Snow. About sixty couples were present. Cadet England led. Among the visitors were Miss Herbert, Miss Walworth, Miss Adams, Washington, Miss Bolkin, Miss Saunders, Miss Corner, Miss Bashor, Baltimore; the Misses Colahan, of Philadelphia; Miss McPherson, San Francisco.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

April 17, 1894.

Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., has been absent from the post from the 9th to the 13th inst., on a short visit to Washington, D. C.

Col. John Hamilton, and his daughter, who have been stopping this winter with Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., spent a few days last week visiting Washington. They returned home on the 13th inst.

Mr. W. N. P. Darrow, formerly 2d Lieut., 4th Art., and his wife, have been stopping at the post on a short visit from their home at Columbus, O.

Post Chaplain J. C. Kerr, U. S. Army, now residing at Milford, Del., is at the post on a visit.

Ord. Sergt. T. V. Turney returned to the post from a visit to Alexandria, Va., on the 13th inst. He has been attending the sessions of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, I. O. O. F.

1st Sergt. John M. Jones, Battery H, 4th Art., returned to the post on the 13th from a visit to Alexandria and Washington. Sergeant Jones was the delegate from his lodge, Old Point, No. 144, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

2d Lieut. Morris K. Barroll was absent from the post from the 13th to the 16th on a short leave.

Dr. R. R. Ball, asst. surg., has been called suddenly to Richmond, Va., on account of sickness in his family. He having been granted a leave for seven days. The Board appointed to conduct the battery competition for gunner has completed its labors and made its report, and the boys are elated over the good averages made by some of them, while others are, to use a slang phrase, "in the soup." They will have to pay more attention to their mathematics and in the study of instruments and cordage before they can arrive at the standard required at this post.

Work has finally been resumed on the big new hotel at this place, known as "Hotel Chamberlin," and the knowing ones say that the work will be pushed to completion.

Tests are being made at the post to settle the question of the actual tide level, preparatory to commencing work on a new sewerage system.

The new Administration building is rapidly approaching the point when completion looks to be close at hand; about May 15 the contractor expects to turn it over.

MEX.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

The two-act comedy drama "Sweetheart," by W. S. Gilbert, was admirably produced at Otis Hall, Fort Assiniboine, April 3, with the following cast: Miss Jenny Northcott; Mrs. Munson; Ruth (her maid), Mrs. Byrne; Mr. Harry Spreadbrow, Captain Reynolds; Wilcox (a gardener), Captain Greene. The principal parts were those of Mrs. Munson and Captain Alfred Reynolds and were sustained admirably. Mrs. Byrne and Captain Greene, though limited in parts, were also much admired. Mrs. Niskern and Captain Reynolds did some excellent good work in painting scenes for this play.

WHERE OUR BRANDY GOES.

The San Francisco "Weekly Gazette" says: The largest shipment of brandy ever made from an American port was recently sent from San Francisco to Germany. It consisted of 192,454 gallons of California brandy in barrels, at an estimated wholesale value of \$91,967. This exportation marks the rapid growth of an established foreign (especially German) market for the California product. Four hundred barrels of the brandy go to the German army for use in the hospital service, the Germans having used California brandy almost exclusively for two years. The United States Army hospital service finds California brandy not good enough, and patronizes France.

Commodore Matthews, Chief of Yards and Docks, has recommended to Secretary Herbert the annulment of the contract for building the large dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on account of the comparatively insignificant progress made in the last fifteen months by Contractor Gillies.

THE STATE TROOPS.

EXTENDED ORDER INSTRUCTION,
N. G., S. N. Y.

By order of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the several regiments and battalions of the First Brigade are to parade at Van Courtlandt Park for instruction in extended orders as follows: 71st Regiment, Colonel Greene, May 5; 22d Regiment, Colonel Camp, May 12; 12th Regiment, Colonel Dowd, May 19; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Appleton, May 26; Ninth Regiment, Colonel Seward, June 2; Eighth Battalion, Major Chauncey, June 9; 69th Battalion, Major Duffy, June 9. Commanding officers will exercise their commands as provided in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 502 to 621, inclusive. They will prescribe the hour for formation, and the uniform to be worn, and may in their discretion dismiss or postpone the parade on account of bad weather, or in case orders for inspection shall be received for days so close to the dates of assignment as shall interfere with an advantageous compliance with same. The instruction ordered should prove very useful, as the facilities afforded in the armories for extended order are practically limited to the company. At Van Courtlandt parade the entire course of instruction laid down can be practiced, and in a manner assimilating to that likely to be met with in actual warfare, so far as ground is concerned. General Fitzgerald's scheme will undoubtedly be heartily entered into, and quite a number of officers expressed the hope some time ago to the Army and Navy Journal that some such instruction would be ordered.

Seventh New York.—Col. Appleton.

The match game of baseball between a team from the 7th and one from the cadets of the U. S. M. A., to be played at West Point this afternoon (April 21), is exciting a great deal of interest, and a special train will be run to accommodate the visitors. The game will be called about 3:30 o'clock, and a parade of the cadets will also be given for the benefit of the visitors. It appears a mistake was made in the number of points credited the different companies of the regiment in the recent athletic games, and the correct returns are as follows: B, 57; D, 30; F, 28; A, 22; H, 19; K, 17; G, 13; E, 9; C, 5; I, 5. On the evening of April 21 the members of the regiment who have not yet qualified as army sharpshooters will be given a special opportunity to do so, and for this purpose a match will be held and a suitable prize is offered to the winner. The competition for the company volley match has been postponed until May 5.

The rifle contest among the veterans of the 7th for the three prizes presented by Colonel Mall, took place at the armory range of the regiment on April 14. The aggregate scores, out of a possible 50, were as follows: A, 38; C, H, Eagle, 47; F, W. Budd, 46; E, Van Lennep, 45; G, L. Stebbins, 35; W. G. Dominick, 41; B, Barron, 38; D, Crocker, 37; C. G. Arthur, 37; H. P. Carrington, 34; W. B. Coughtry, 31; J. Holland, 24.

Eighth Battalion New York.—Maj. Chauncey.

Gen. T. H. McGrath will review the command at its armory on April 23. The event will also celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861. After the review General McGrath will make the annual inspection and muster. This is, perhaps, the first time in the history of any organization in this brigade that an official inspection has been made during an evening, practically selected for social festivities. Following the inspection there will be a battalion drill by companies F and C, a skirmish drill by Company D, and a company drill by Company B. Then there will be a parade by the battalion, after which there will be a dance. Major Chauncey and staff reviewed the cadet battalion of the Barnard School on April 18 at the armory and the youngsters did remarkably well.

The veteran association under President Connolly have fitted up handsome quarters in the south tower of the armory, and later will procure a number of likenesses of old officers of the regiment. It has issued handsome invitations for the reception at the armory on April 23. A collation will be served at 10 o'clock.

Ninth New York.—Col. Seward.

The non-commissioned officers of Company B, 9th N. Y., Captain Tompkins, gave the latter a most unusual surprise a few evenings since. It seems, the captain on the evening in question not being kept out late by his military duties, retired to rest about 10 o'clock, and about an hour later was awakened from a sound slumber and informed that a gentleman was in the parlor who wanted to see him on important business, so the captain, hastily slipping on his clothes, went down stairs. Judge of his surprise, however, when, instead of seeing a solitary gentleman, he discovered all the non-coms in the company, and each with a good-looking girl on his arm. They had arranged themselves in a circle on either side of the parlor door, so that when Captain Tompkins entered, he walked right into it. They informed the astonished captain that they had assembled to give him a surprise party and hoped he would join in the fun. After apologizing to the ladies for appearing before them only half dressed, Captain Tompkins completed his toilet and joined in the festivities, which were not concluded until late next morning.

The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Companies C, D and H, May 1, in command of Lieut. C. Rand; companies B, G, and K, May 2, under Major Japha, and companies A, E, F and I, May 3, under Major Lorigan. The assembly at the armory is 6:45 a. m. on each of the above days.

Tenth Battalion New York.—Lt.-Col. Fitch.

The 10th Battalion, of Albany, N. Y., will give open amateur military athletic games, together with a reception on Wednesday evening, April 25, at the armory. The events, which are under A. A. U. rules, are as follows: 75-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, ¼-mile run, 1-mile run, 1-mile bicycle, 2-mile bicycle, ¼-mile novice, obstacle pole vaults, running high jump, standing hop, skip and jump, three standing broad jumps and potato race. Handsome prizes will be presented to first and second in each event. Entries close April 21 with G. E. Graham, Associated Press, Senate Post-Office, Albany, N. Y. The entry fee is 50 cents for each event.

Twelfth New York.—Col. Dowd.

Co. E, 12th N. Y., Captain Roosevelt, will shoot at friendly competition with Co. I, 23d N. Y., on April 27, at the armory range of the 12th Regiment. The conditions are terms of 10 men, best two out of three competitions. Co. E has been presented with the Riker Trophy for superior team shooting against all the company rifle teams in the regiment, and will hold it until next season. Sergt. McDermott and Privates Melvin and Bullwinkle have been presented with medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty the past season.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Old Guard Association of the 12th for the election of officers and for other business will be held at the Manhattan Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street, April 21 (to-night) at 6 o'clock. The annual dinner will follow the regular meeting and will take place at 7:30 o'clock.

Co. D, Captain Barnard, gave an entertainment and reception to Commodore Banks at Lenox Lyceum, April 16. The opera house was well filled with guardsmen and civilians and handsome women. The entertainment was very excellent, the drum corps, under command of Drum Major McKay, closed with an exhibition of camp calls, and taps on the bugle by Privates Corrie and Hayes. Dancing then followed. Among the notables present were General Butterfield, Colonel Dowd, Lieutenant-Colonel Butt, Captain Seiter, Chaplain Terry, Captain Synlie, Majors Burns and Leonard, and Lieutenant Stebbins.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. Austen.

The 13th N. Y., Colonel Austen, will take possession of its new armory on Monday evening, April 23. The veterans of the regiment will parade as escort. The entrance into the new quarters will be an informal one, as the building is not yet completed in its interior enough to warrant the holding of a special celebration. This will be in some two months' time, it is expected. The rifle contest between Cos. G and A has been won by the former.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Smith.

The armory competitions among the companies of the regiment began on April 14, and much interest was manifested. In the contest for the junior and novice matches the conditions call for teams of six men, each of whom fires five shots per man at the 200 and 500-yard targets. In the junior match, at this writing, three teams had shot as follows: Co. H, 245; Co. K, 226; Co. K (second team), 220. In the novice match thus far the scores stand: Co. K, 227, and Co. H, 198. In the election in Co. C, April 23, 1st Sergt. T. W. Arnold received 34 votes and Sergt. C. F. Cartledge, 31. On April 28 the company will hold its annual dinner, after which it will visit the Standard Theatre to see "Charley's Aunt."

Twenty-first Sep. Co. New York.

The 21st separate company, of Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, as was noted previously in this column, was the first on the list of this season's inspections under the new order of things. They only received three days' notice of the intended visit of the Inspector-General on April 12, but the members did themselves proud, and Gen. McGrath reviewed as fine a military company as it would under any circumstances be possible to present. Every member—104 in all—was present; the accoutrements being in perfect order and the appearance of each individual member of the company perfect. Captain Lloyd has just reason to feel proud over the fine record of his company, for certainly it can be second to none in the State. Inspector-General McGrath also speaks in highest terms of the individuality, dress and efficiency of the company. This is the fifth inspection of the 21st of a full company, 100 per cent. It has also been twice to camp with every man present, and had the same record while on duty at Buffalo during the great railroad strike.

CALIFORNIA.

The annual shooting competition open to the individual members of the National Guard of California was held at Sacramento on April 4. Only five regiments had men who were qualified to enter the contest, in which there were 22 competitors. Private H. H. Taber, of Co. E, 8th Regiment, on a score of 45 out of 50 points, won the contest and the gold medal, and Sergt. H. Fields, of Co. E, 2d Regiment, who also scored 45 points, was awarded second prize, a silver medal. The average of the competitors in per cent. by regiments at the shoot was as follows: 2d Infantry, 85.25 per cent.; 8th Infantry, 83.54; 3d Infantry, 80; 2d Artillery, 80; 1st Infantry, 77.

In the revolver contest for officers at 50 yards Lieutenant Kuhls was the winner on a score of 44, with a .45 caliber Colts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts, in G. O. G., 1894, announces the formation of a new ambulance corps, which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, seven sergeants, 10 corporals and 41 privates. The captain and first lieutenant shall be medical officers. The Ambulance Corps of the 1st and 2d Brigades are consolidated and will in future be known as the Ambulance Corps of the M. V. M., and Lieut. Miles Standish has been assigned to command. He is a physician and is the historian of the Standish family and is a lineal descendant of his namesake, the Puritan captain, who came over in the "Mayflower" with the first company of Pilgrims and became so distinguished a fighter of Indians. Adjutant-General Dalton proposes to have a session of the school for officers devoted to light artillery, at which Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet major U. S. Army, will read a paper of interest to the officers of the M. V. M., "who wear the red."

MAINE.

A military school of instruction for officers of the 2d Regiment of Maine National Guard was held at Lewiston on April 11. The meeting, which was held in the City Hall, proved most interesting, and there was a full attendance, including the Acting Mayor, Lieut. M. L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Inf., read an instructive paper on "Guard Duty," and Lieut. P. L. Clayton, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, read a paper on "Military Courtesy." In the evening the two companies, located in Lewiston, gave a drill exemplifying the different movements in a most thorough manner. The regiment is composed of 12 companies, two of which are located at Lewiston and one each at Hampden, Bath, Skowhegan, Dover, Bangor, Waterville, Eastport, Calais and Houlton. At the session of the school on April 12, which was for the benefit of line officers, more particularly company commanders, some 60 of the latter were present, coming from all over the State. Adjutant-General Dalton presided. Capt. Henry McDonald, 2d Inf., Springfield, read a paper on "Guard Duty." Capt. W. H. Goff, 5th Inf., Attleboro, read a paper on "Internal Economy of the Company." Capt. C. Williamson, 1st Inf., Brockton, read a paper on "Care of Property." Adjutant-General Dalton spoke of the proper manner of enlisting recruits and of applying for the discharge of men.

WISCONSIN.

Adj.-Gen. O. H. Falk, of Wisconsin, announces that Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Inf., is appointed Assistant Inspector-General for the current year, with the rank of Colonel, and that he will make the inspection as soon as practicable after the 20th of April. The annual inspection of companies will this year include an inventory and critical inspection of all property and funds belonging to the state, which property inspection will be conducted by Capt. Chas. R. Williams, A. Q. M., at the same time, or as nearly as possible at the same time that the usual inspection is made by Colonel Buck. Companies will be expected to attain an average of 70 per cent. or more on the several points in order to entitle them to the allowance for armory rent and clothing provided by statute, and every company, whose standing was low on last year's inspection is expected to show a fair improvement on this year's inspection, or the expediency of mustering it out of service and replacing it with some new company, will be seriously considered. Company commanders, says General Falk, are expected to give the necessary time and attention to the drill and discipline of their commands, and any known delinquency on their part will be a proper subject for investigation.

VARIOUS.

The last quarterly returns of the 2d Brigade, N. Y. National Guard, gives the strength as follows:

	Aggregate.	Net loss.
Brigade staff	11	
Signal corps	42	1
13th Regiment	639	3
14th Regiment	709	14
23d Regiment	821	25
47th Regiment	581	16
2d Battery	80	6
	2,874	65

Troop A, of N. Y., Captain Roe, is prosecuting its dismounted drills with great success. During the instruction volley firing with both the pistol and carbine has been practiced with black cartridges, the firing volleys being delivered with the most commendable unison. On April 29 the troop will parade for divine service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Inspector-General McGrath, of New York, made an official inspection of the following organizations the past week: 10th Battalion, April 16; 6th Sep. Co., April 17; 12th Sep. Co., April 18; 19th Sep. Co., April 19. Inspections will be held next week as follows: 8th Battalion, April 23; 41st Sep. Co., April 24; 34th Sep. Co., April 25, and 2d Sep. Co., April 26.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Captain Rasquin, will be reviewed at its armory by Mayor Scherren on Wednesday evening, April 25. There will also be a howitzer drill, and a saber drill and presentation of long-service medals. A reception will follow the military exercises.

The wives and daughters of the veterans of the 14th N. Y. have invited the members of the active regiment to be present at a campfire to be held at the armory on May 18.

The 22d N. Y., under Colonel Camp, on April 16, had a very successful regimental drill at the armory. The command was divided into three battalions and Colonel Camp kept them on the go for one and a half hours, without a rest. Some of the movements were in double time and the entire drill was a most creditable piece of work.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regiment, 92.60; 2d Regiment, 97.32; Brigade Signal Corps, 95.73; Machine Gun Battery, 96.95; 3d Regiment, 91.67; 4th Regiment, 91.27; Separate Companies—1st, 79.08; 2d, 79.91; Battery A, 89.90.

The 7th N. Y. will parade for divine service in citizens' dress at St. Bartholomew's Church on Sunday April 29, at 4 p. m. Chaplain David H. Greer will preach the sermon.

COMING EVENTS.

April 21.—Annual dinner of Old Guard, 12th N. Y., at Manhattan Athletic Club.

April 23.—Review of 13th N. Y.

April 23.—Review of 8th Battalion, N. Y.

April 23.—Entry 13th N. Y. into new armory.

April 28.—Dramatic entertainment, Co. A, 13th N. Y., Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 25.—Athletic games 10th Battalion, Albany, N. Y., at armory.

April 28.—Annual dinner and theatre party, Co. C, 23d N. Y.

April 29.—Parade of troop A, N. Y., for Divine Service.

May 11.—Review of 69th N. Y., at Madison Square Garden.

May 18.—Camp fire at armory of 14th N. Y.

May 23.—Anniversary dinner of Co. C, 22d N. Y., at Arena.

May 23.—Review of 14th N. Y., at armory.

June 5 to 9.—Camp of 1st Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.

July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Wingham, Mass.

July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Wingham, Mass.

July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.

Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.

RECONNAISSANCE AT N. Y. STATE CAMP.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Engineer Corps of Co. B, 71st Regiment, the Adjutant-General's Office is now in possession of a complete map showing the roads, watercourses, and general topography of the country in and around the camp of instruction for a radius of some five miles. There was practically no survey before the Engineer Corps of B undertook the work, and the information to be obtained was very meager. Under the authorization of General Porter, the corps in command of Sergt. E. F. Austin was occupied in the work from July 29 to Aug. 5 last, and the result has received the highest commendation from the military authorities, and several maps have now been made, which are highly prized. The following report of the results of the reconnaissance, which has not heretofore been published, will be found of interest.

Nothing more of interest to report that is not shown on the accompanying map. Left camp at Highland Landing at 7 a. m., Aug. 1, and proceeded down the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Roa Hook, thence to State Camp. Attempted to follow up Bucey's Creek (as shown on map), but found the woods and underbrush so thick that it was impossible to do so. From Anthony's Nose to Roa Hook the mountains rise very abruptly from the railroad track, making it practically impossible for troops to ascend at any point along this line. Left State Camp at 8:30 a. m., Aug. 2,

commencing survey at Roa Hook, proceeding up valley to northwest of camp. Found a good road for artillery until reaching a point opposite the old "ride range." From this point north only a footpath. The valley is covered with thick underbrush, with here and there a cleared space a few yards in diameter. The west side and north end of valley are very thickly wooded. The hills on all sides are very thickly wooded.

At north end of valley the footpath enters woods, road running to the east, passing near Wallace's Pond. This road passes through dense woods and connects with Highland Landing road through a wood road running southeast and northwest. The Engineer Corps of Co. B, 71st Regiment, assembled at the armory, 107th street and Lexington avenue, at 11:30 a. m., July 29, 1893, and proceeded to the State Camp, near Peekskill, N. Y., via N. Y. C. & H. R. R., arriving in camp at 4 p. m., and reported directly to the Adjutant-General. The corps was immediately quartered in what is known as "Battery Quarters," and furnished with all necessary camp equipments.

Sunday, July 30.—Received special instructions from the Adjutant-General in reference to survey of the valley to the northwest of camp. The corps left camp at 8:10 a. m., July 31, with one and one-third day's rations per man, one blanket each, and overcoats, commencing survey at intersection of McCay's road and Highland Landing road, proceeding up Highland Landing road to Highland Landing, on the Hudson River, where camp was made for the night. Highland Landing consists of about 12 or 15 dwellings, a chemical works and railroad station. Following this road to the northwest until it became impassable, we found a partially cleared ridge commanding a view of the Hudson River to the lower end of Haverstraw Bay. This point also overlooks the camp, but a view of the lower part of the town of Peekskill is shut off by the hill on the east bank of Annsville Creek. Returned to camp at 5:10 p. m.

Left camp at 9:10 a. m., Aug. 3, and located the old ride range, Wallace's Pond, Mill Dam, and other points of interest that could not be obtained on preceding days.

Left camp at 6 a. m., Aug. 4, and proceeded up Peekskill road to Courtdenville, thence to Varian's Mills. Find this part of the country very fertile, producing corn, potatoes, etc., in fact, all kinds of vegetables, live stock, etc. There are farm houses along this road from Annsville, as far as the corps went. On a hill northeast from Annsville, there is an old earthwork known as Fort Independence, and used during the Revolution. The hill on which it is situated is now densely wooded, and a view from this point cannot be obtained readily.

The morning of Aug. 5 was spent in breaking camp, and the corps proceeded to N. Y. city, via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., arriving at 1:30 p. m. Actual time to make survey, 41 hours; time of making map 68 hours. The following instruments were used: 3-inch compass, aneroid barometer, pedometer, field glasses. Distances measured by pacing and checked with pedometer. The following is the roster of the corps on duty: Sergt. E. F. Austin, Corps, J. Hunter, W. R. Hill, W. C. Haskell, W. A. McGalliard, Pts. J. A. Hamm, J. B. Bartlett, A. E. Sweet, W. F. Johns, L. W. Tindale.

NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW YORK.—Commander Miller, of the 1st Battalion, will deliver a lecture on signaling to the members of the battalion on April 30. The Commander announces that the battalion will parade on Decoration Day as a Naval Brigade, and that practice at Creedmoor will probably take place during the last week in June. A special meeting of the staff and divisional officers will be held on April 23, when the subject of by-laws, reports of heads of departments, provisional regulations, reports of division commanders, and the summer cruise will be taken up in addition to the routine business. Commander Miller expresses his appreciation of the excellent work of the battalion during the past winter, and states that all the Government, State and city officials who have witnessed the exercises, have been unanimous in their praise of the progress made.

The thanks of the command are given to Seamen B. Seagrave and L. Swinburne for their gallant action in saving life on March 30. Between now and the summer cruise, the regular drills of the battalion will be suspended.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alamo.—The first vacancy by ordinary casualty in the Pay Department, U. S. Army, will be on Feb. 11, 1895, when Major Eckels will be retired for age.

H. A. asks for a work on "Pistol Practice," suitable for a battery in the National Guard? Answer.—See Hunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

C. B. L. asks when there will be a vacancy for West Point from Charleston, S. C.? Answer.—In June, 1895.

Mrs. M. T. asks where she can obtain photographs of the practice ship "Richmond" and views of Coast-guard's Harbor Island? Answer.—Write Mr. Hart, naval photographer, 246 East Twenty-third street, New York. He is the most likely person we know of to supply the photos.

J. S. asks: Can any soldier who deserted the Army in 1890 be taken and named now? Answer.—If the date of enlistment is given, and statement as to whether or not the man remained within the limits of the United States during period of desertion, we can give definite answers.

Ex-A.—The legal right of a commanding officer to order his band to practice at any time and place within his jurisdiction is unquestionable. Whether he can order the band to give its services for purely social purposes at any time is somewhat questionable. Certainly the general practice is to make some compensation.

F. M. B. S.—A soldier going on furlough from one post, and meantime his company moves to another, will, on his return from furlough to the post from which he started, be furnished free transportation to the new station of his company? This has been the rule for years.

W. F. W.—The duties of soldiers of the Engineer Battalion are different from those of soldiers of the line, and, therefore, the work you are doing as telegraph operator is not considered to come under the head of "extra duty" with extra duty pay.

Lieut. J. B. asks: In connection with par. 602 D. R. must an officer keep his head turned after passing the reviewing officer, or can he turn his head to the front after he passes the reviewing officer and before he comes to a carry six paces beyond? At West Point, which is the school of the Army, so far as the D. R. is concerned, officers keep their heads turned after passing the reviewing officer, but do not look backwards.

W. A. M. asks: (1) What Congressional Districts includes the 36th Ward of the city of Philadelphia? Answer.—First District of Penn. (2) When will a vacancy occur at the West Point Military Academy for such district, and is there any book or pamphlet which you have cognizance of which treats of life, studies, etc., at West Point? Answer.—Apply to Adjutant-

General's Office, War Dept., for a circular governing applications for admission.

W. K. asks: If Private William Hoffman, of the 11th U. S. Inf., is still in the service, and for his address? Answer.—Now Captain 11th Inf.; address Jamaica Plains, Mass.

R. E. V. asks: How are appointments at West Point made and how often? Are there any vacancies in Texas? Answer.—We have mailed you circular giving all information relative to West Point appointments. Vacancy will occur in Grayson county district in 1897.

C. L. H. asks where he can procure the book "New York in the War." Answer.—Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y.

J. H. F.—Write to the Surgeon-General of the Navy, Washington, D. C., for information as to the position of apothecary in the Navy, and to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for similar information as to hospital stewards U. S. Army.

D. L. asks as to his chances of getting a position as ship's trumpeter in the Navy? Answer.—The Navy has now a sufficient number of buglers.

W. C.: How long will the horse live? Answer.—In "Notes and Queries" Alfred Gatty, D. D., states as to the possible age of the horse, that Copenhagen died at 35, Bucephalus at 30. Sir Charles Napier had three mares that attained the ages of 36, 40 and 35. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish examples of equal age.

A. S. H. asks: How many were slain at the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney in 1866, also what troops were stationed there at that time? On the 22d of Nov. the troops stationed at the fort were companies A, C, and H, 2d Battalion, U. S. Inf. (now 27th Inf.) and Co. C, 2d U. S. Cav. Of these 81 were killed. We have no back numbers of the Army and Navy Journal prior to the present volume.

E. B. M. asks what drill book is used by the Naval militia and where it can be procured? Answer.—The Naval Battalion of New York City use "Instruction in Infantry and Artillery, U. S. Navy," and it can be procured from the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. They also use "Luce's Seamanship" for general routine.

Subscriber asks: When the "Victoria" "Camperdown" disaster occurred and also the decision of the court-martial, and was it not a case of where disobeying orders would have been right? (2) Does the Journal know of any cases where disobeying orders would have saved life? Answer.—(1) The disaster, whereby the British warships "Camperdown" and "Victoria" came into collision occurred off Tripoli, June 22, 1893. The primary cause of the disaster which resulted in the sinking of the "Victoria" with great loss of life, was due to the attempt of Admiral Tryon, who commanded the fleet, to execute a movement of his vessels without sufficient distance between the columns. The commander of the "Camperdown" was convinced, according to testimony, when he received the order that it was impracticable of execution without danger of collision and hesitated to execute it until being asked by signal from the flagship as to what ship he was waiting for. The order given was clear and explicit, and insisted upon. The Commander of the "Camperdown" could have refused to obey, but this would have proved a serious offense, and a court-martial would have resulted, with the chances of the Commander of the "Camperdown" getting the worst of it. Under the circumstances we are now so conversant with, it would have been better had the order been disobeyed. It is not safe, however, nor is it calculated to help military discipline for a subordinate to ever disobey orders, and such a course should have valid and indisputable grounds to warrant it. The court on the "Victoria" disaster decided that Admiral Tryon was from the evidence responsible for the accident.

F. R.—Would you kindly inform me which nation, England or France, has the largest navy, and give me figures showing the number of vessels and men in active service? Answer.—England has about 600 naval vessels, and France about 500, of all sorts and sizes, good, bad and indifferent.

FORT ROBINSON.—1. Which should be used at squadron parade, the letter of the troop or its numerical designation at the command of its captain, (such) troop, 1. draw, 2. saber? Answer.—Captains should use the letter designation as in Par. 541. The designation in the command, as above, Par. 1,084, was erroneously transposed. 2. A first sergeant commanding the second platoon of his troop at squadron parade, to what point does he go after the command of the adjutant, 1. First sergeants, 2. post, 3. trot, 4. march? Answer.—The first sergeant returns to his position taken at the commands: 3. prepare for parade, 4. march. 3. Do officers face their troops at squadron parade when the colonel is causing the regiment to execute the saber exercise according to Par. 370, if so at what time? Answer.—The officers do not face their troops unless specially directed to do so by the officer commanding the parade. They should then face towards them when the order is given.

INQUISITIVE.—What is the position of a first sergeant of cavalry at retreat after he shall have reported the result of the roll call? There being but one officer present does Par. 466 apply? Answer.—Par. 466 provides that absent officers and non-commissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank or grade, which would imply that it would not necessarily be so; that is, some discretion may be used. The same question should apply at reveille as at retreat. The result of the roll call should be reported and the troop dismissed. The old form of retreat parade is forbidden by the decision of the major-general commanding the army. (See Army and Navy Journal, Feb. 6, 1892.)

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 74. Mr. Proctor. To record Thomas R. Proctor, late Secretary to acting Rear-Admiral Thos. F. Pearson, U. S. N., during the war of the Rebellion, on the Navy, and on the Navy Register, with the relative rank of lieutenant, without remuneration, said Proctor having, under the general regulations for the government of the Navy, been recognized and declared to be a staff officer with the relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy, under the regulation of the Navy, and he having received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 30, 1864, for meritorious conduct.

S. 1906. Mr. Cullom. To place Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg upon the list of officers of the Navy who have been retired on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness and exposure therein.

S. 1908. Mr. Vest. Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of Comdr. Joshua Bishop, U. S. N., against the United States.

S. 1912. Mr. Hale. Appropriates \$35,000 to settle the claim of the Bath Iron Works for premiums earned on the gunboat "Castine" and "Machias."

H. R. 6284. Mr. Brown. Appropriates \$50,000 to establish an army post at Clarksville, Ind., upon the transfer to the United States of 80 acres of land without cost.

AN "ORDERLY" CHARACTER.

We'd ben to Boozey Johnson's fer to see his bull-pup fight.
An' arter it was over we kep' lushin' all the night.
An' marched nex' morn to barracks to the toon o' "Mary Green."
An' I fer guard that day! an' not a bloody button clean!
Sech tearin' an' sech swearin'
An' sech rearin' as tuk place,
Wud make me out, in print, no doubt
A God-forsaken case.

I got a kit from Collins an' an overcoat from Hall,
O'Neill chipped in his rifle, bright with ether an' heel-ball,
Delaney shined the brasses an' sez he to me, "Old man,
We'll fix yer up, an' darn it! run fer Orderly!"—I ran.
Sech grubbin' an' sech rubbin'
An' sech scrubbin' to get clean,
The day I ran fer Orderly,
Was surely never seen.

At guard-mount I put on a brace tho' shaky on the pin,
An' summat troubled innardly 'bout various sojer-sins,
"Inspection Arms!" an' when he reached me in a little while,
Now, what d'ye think? I fetched the bloomin' rifle up—old style!
The freezin' an' the glarin'
An' half-raisin' sort o' stare,
The day I ran fer Orderly,
The Adj'tant ga' me there!

"Guard Right!" an' off we started an' the band began to play,
But marchin' past 'em in review my legs got kinder gay.
If I could march straight forward may I jolly well be—blessed,
An' afterwards my belts were pulled—the Cap'en did the rest.
An' its levelin' an' its shovellin'
With the provost I am still
The day I ran fer Orderly,
They ran me in the Mill.

W. STOKES, Battery G, 1st Artillery.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has received from the Springfield armory samples of bayonets with aluminum side pieces on the handles in place of wood. The Department intends to make bayonets with full aluminum handles and experiment with them.

A test of a sight for modern guns will occur shortly at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The sight is the invention of Ensign Joseph Strauss, an attaché of the Naval Ordnance Bureau. The technical name of the new invention is the hydraulic sighting apparatus. It is to be employed on a gun mounted in a turret and having the gravity return carriage. It consists of a telescope, and two hydraulic cylinders connected by a rubber tube. The tube contains a column of liquid, the principal element of which is glycerine. Through the tube, motion is transmitted to the telescope. The telescope is situated in the upper part of the turret. It is so arranged that it operates in harmony with the motions of the gun through the upper or downward pressure of the liquid in the tube. In case the muzzle of the gun is elevated or depressed, the motion is communicated to the telescope. Changes in the position of the gun are rapidly but gently transmitted, so that the aim of the person using the telescope is not deranged, but can be as accurate as the constant motion of a ship makes possible.

The knives, with aluminum handles, for the cannoneers, have been received by the Army Ordnance Department. Captain Whipple is examining them closely, and while he may not recommend the adoption of this particular design, it is understood that he will urge the use of aluminum for this purpose.

The Franco-American Cellulose Company, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, conducted some successful experiments at their works in presence of a board appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of Superintendent Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom and Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U. S. N., and these gentlemen witnessed the experiments, which proved entirely successful. There were also present Chief Constructor Lewis Nixon, of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; Lieutenant-Commander Allibone, of the U. S. S. "Columbia"; Captain Constance, the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, from Washington; Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Audrade, of the U. S. S. "Columbia"; A. J. Ostheimer, President of the Franco-American Cellulose Company; E. Cheneau, General Manager of the Franco-American Cellulose Company, and W. J. Ostheimer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Franco-American Cellulose Company, besides about 50 other invited guests. The first experiment was made on a ragged hole 2½ inches in diameter, with leak-stopper No. 1, and the hole was entirely stopped in 20 seconds. Next, an irregular hexagonal hole, 10 inches in diameter, was obturated in 1 minute with leak-stopper No. 3. The third experiment was made on a long, irregular hole, 21 inches long, averaging 5 inches wide, and this was made by slipping side by side three leak-stoppers No. 2, on, next to the other, and this hole was stopped inside of 1½ minutes. The pressure of the water in the experimental tanks was kept at 12 feet. After the test, Constructor Nixon expressed his opinion as follows: "The experiment was a signal success, and the holes were stopped in remarkably short periods. The sailor on a man-of-war, from now on, need dread no sudden sinking on account of a projectile. By the use of the Colomes leak-stoppers and cellulose, any leak in any vessel can be stopped before an appreciable quantity of water can rush in."

The following remarkable results in high velocity obtained early last summer in France are reported by the French journal "l'Armurier": At the Arsenal of Rochfort a 16-cm. (6.3 inch) gun was made up to the extraordinary length of 16 m. (52.5 feet) by screwing additional tubes to the muzzle so as to make it up to 90 calibers in length. With a projectile of 45 kilos. (99.2 pounds) weight the unprecedented muzzle velocity of 1,214 m. per second (3,983 foot-seconds) was obtained.

THE STATE TROOPS.

EXTENDED ORDER INSTRUCTION,
N. G., S. N. Y.

By order of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the several regiments and battalions of the First Brigade are to parade at Van Courtlandt Park for instruction in extended orders as follows: 71st Regiment, Colonel Greene, May 5; 22d Regiment, Colonel Camp, May 12; 12th Regiment, Colonel Dowd, May 19; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Appleton, May 26; Ninth Regiment, Colonel Seward, June 2; Eighth Battalion, Major Chauncey, June 9; 69th Battalion, Major Duffy, June 9. Commanding officers will exercise their commands as provided in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 502 to 621, inclusive. They will prescribe the hour for formation, and the uniform to be worn, and may in their discretion dismiss or postpone the parade on account of bad weather, or in case orders for inspection shall be received for days so close to the dates of assignment as shall interfere with an advantageous compliance with same. The instruction ordered should prove very useful, as the facilities afforded in the armories for extended order are practically limited to the company. At Van Courtlandt parade the entire course of instruction laid down can be practiced, and in a manner assimilating to that likely to be met with in actual warfare, so far as ground is concerned. General Fitzgerald's scheme will undoubtedly be heartily entered into, and quite a number of officers expressed the hope some time ago to the Army and Navy Journal that some such instruction would be ordered.

Seventh New York.—Col. Appleton.

The match game of baseball between a team from the 7th and one from the cadets of the U. S. M. A., to be played at West Point this afternoon (April 21), is exciting a great deal of interest, and a special train will be run to accommodate the visitors. The game will be called about 3:30 o'clock, and a parade of the cadets will also be given for the benefit of the visitors. It appears a mistake was made in the number of points credited the different companies of the regiment in the recent athletic games, and the correct returns are as follows: B, 57; D, 30; F, 28; A, 22; H, 19; K, 17; G, 13; E, 9; C, 5; I, 5. On the evening of April 21 the members of the regiment who have not yet qualified as armory sharpshooters will be given a special opportunity to do so, and for this purpose a match will be held and a suitable prize is offered to the winner. The competition for the company volley match has been postponed until May 5.

The rifle contest among the veterans of the 7th for the three prizes presented by Colonel Mall, took place at the armory range of the regiment on April 14. The aggregate scores, out of a possible 50, were as follows: the three first named being the prize winners: A, Stein, 48; C, H. Eagle, 47; E, W. Budd, 46; F, Van Lennep, 45; G, L. Stebbins, 45; W. G. Dominick, 41; R. Barron, 38; D. Crocker, 37; C. G. Arthur, 37; H. P. Carrington, 34; W. B. Coughtry, 31; J. Holland, 24.

Eighth Battalion New York.—Maj. Chauncey.

Gen. T. H. McGrath will review the command at its armory on April 23. The event will also celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861. After the review General McGrath will make the annual inspection and muster. This is, perhaps, the first time in the history of any organization in this brigade that an official inspection has been made during an evening, practically selected for social festivities. Following the inspection there will be a battalion drill by companies F and G, a skirmish drill by company D, and a company drill by company B. Then there will be a parade by the battalion, after which there will be a dance. Major Chauncey and staff reviewed the cadet battalion of the Barnard School on April 18 at the armory and the youngsters did remarkably well.

The veteran association under President Connolly have fitted up handsome quarters in the south tower of the armory, and later will procure a number of likenesses of old officers of the regiment. It has issued handsome invitations for the reception at the armory on April 23. A collation will be served at 10 o'clock.

Ninth New York.—Col. Seward.

The non-commissioned officers of Company B, 9th N. Y., Captain Tompkins, gave the latter a most unusual surprise a few evenings since. It seems, the captain on the evening in question not being kept out late by his military duties, retired to rest about 10 o'clock, and about an hour later was awakened from a sound slumber and informed that a gentleman was in the parlor who wanted to see him on important business, so the captain, hastily slipping on his clothes, went down stairs. Judge of his surprise, however, when, instead of seeing a solitary gentleman, he discovered all the non-coms in the company, and each with a good-looking girl on his arm. They had arranged themselves in a circle on either side of the parlor door, so that when Captain Tompkins entered, he walked right into it. They informed the astonished captain that they had assembled to give him a surprise party and hoped he would join in the fun. After apologizing to the ladies for appearing before them only half dressed, Captain Tompkins completed his toilet and joined in the festivities, which were not concluded until late next morning.

The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Companies C, D and H, May 1, in command of Lieut. Kent; Companies B, G and K, May 2, under Major Japha, and companies A, E, F and I, May 3, under Major Lorigan. The assembly at the armory is 6.45 a. m. on each of the above days.

Tenth Battalion New York.—Lt.-Col. Fitch.

The 10th Battalion, of Albany, N. Y., will give open amateur military athletic games, together with a reception on Wednesday evening, April 25, at the armory. The events, which are under A. A. U. rules, are as follows: 75-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, 1/4-mile run, 1-mile run, 1-mile bicycle, 2-mile bicycle, 1/4-mile novice, obstacle pole vaults, running high jump, standing hop, skip and jump, three standing broad jumps and potato race. Handsome prizes will be presented to first and second in each event. Entries close April 21 with G. E. Graham, Associated Press, Senate Post-Office, Albany, N. Y. The entry fee is 50 cents for each event.

Twelfth New York.—Col. Dowd.

Co. E, 12th N. Y., Captain Roosevelt, will shoot at friendly competition with Co. I, 23d N. Y., on April 27, at the armory range of the 12th Regiment. The conditions are teams of 10 men, best two out of three competitions. Co. E has been presented with the Riker Trophy for superior team shooting against all the company rifle teams in the regiment, and will hold it until next season. Sergt. McDermott and Privates Melvin and Bullwinkle have been presented with medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty the past season.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Old Guard Association of the 12th for the election of officers and for other business will be held at the Manhattan Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street, April 21 (to-night) at 6 o'clock. The annual dinner will follow the regular meeting and will take place at 7:30 o'clock. Co. D, Captain Barnard, gave an entertainment and reception to Commodore Banks at Lenox Lyceum, April 16. The opera house was well filled with guardsmen and civilians and handsome women. The entertainment was very excellent, the drum corps, under command of Drum Major McKay, closed with an exhibition of camp calls, and taps on the bugle by Privates Corrie and Hayes. Dancing then followed. Among the notables present were General Butterfield, Colonel Dowd, Lieutenant-Colonel Butt, Captain Selter, Chaplain Terry, Captain Smylie, Majors Burns and Leonard, and Lieutenant Stebbins.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. Austen.

The 13th N. Y., Colonel Austen, will take possession of its new armory on Monday evening, April 23. The veterans of the regiment will parade as escort. The entrance into the new quarters will be an informal one, as the building is not yet completed in its interior enough to warrant the holding of a special celebration. This will be in some two months' time. It is expected. The rifle contest between Cos. G and A has been won by the former.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Smith.

The armory competitions among the companies of the regiment began on April 14, and much interest was manifested. In the contest for the junior and novice matches the conditions call for teams of six men, each of whom fires five shots per man at the 200 and 500-yard targets. In the junior match, at this writing, three teams had shot as follows: Co. H, 245; Co. K, 226; Co. K (second team), 220. In the novice match thus far the scores stand: Co. K, 227, and Co. H, 198. In the election in Co. C, April 23, 1st Sergt. T. W. Arnold received 34 votes and Sergt. C. F. Cardwell, 31. On April 28 the company will hold its annual dinner, after which it will visit the Standard Theatre to see "Charley's Aunt."

Twenty-first Sep. Co. New York.

The 21st separate company, of Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, was noted previously in this column, was the first on the list of this season's inspections under the new order of things. They only received three days' notice of the intended visit of the Inspector-General on April 12, but the members did themselves proud, and Gen. McGrath reviewed as fine a military company as it would under any circumstances be possible to present. Every member—104 in all—was present; the accounts being in perfect order and the appearance of each individual member of the company perfect. Captain Lloyd has just reason to feel proud over the fine record of his company, for certainly it can be second to none in the State. Inspector-General McGrath also speaks in highest terms of the individuality, dress and efficiency of the company. This is the fifth inspection of the 21st of a full company, 100 per cent. It has also been twice to camp with every man present, and had the same record while on duty at Buffalo during the great railroad strike.

CALIFORNIA.

The annual shooting competition open to the individual members of the National Guard of California was held at Sacramento on April 4. Only five regiments had men who were qualified to enter the contest, in which there were 22 competitors. Private H. H. Taber, of Co. E, 8th Regiment, on a score of 45 out of 50 points, won the contest and the gold medal, and Sergt. H. Fields, of Co. B, 2d Regiment, who also scored 45 points, was awarded second prize, a silver medal. The average of the competitors in per cent. by regiments at the shoot was as follows: 2d Infantry, 85.25 per cent.; 8th Infantry, 83.54; 3d Infantry, 80; 2d Artillery, 80; 1st Infantry, 77.

In the revolver contest for officers at 50 yards Lieutenant Kuhls was the winner on a score of 44, with a .45 caliber Colts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts, in G. O. G., 1894, announces the formation of a new ambulance corps, which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, seven sergeants, 10 corporals and 41 privates. The captain and first lieutenant shall be medical officers. The Ambulance Corps of the 1st and 2d Brigades are consolidated and will in future be known as the Ambulance Corps of the M. V. M., and Lieut. Miles Standish has been assigned to command. He is a physician and is the historian of the Standish family and is a lineal descendant of his namesake, the Puritan captain, who came over in the "Mayflower" with the first company of Pilgrims and became so distinguished a fighter of Indians. Adjutant-General Dalton proposes to have a session of the school for officers devoted to light artillery, at which Capt. Harry O. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet major U. S. Army, will read a paper of interest to the officers of the M. V. M., "who wear the red."

MAINE.

A military school of instruction for officers of the 2d Regiment of Maine National Guard was held at Lewiston on April 11. The meeting, which was held in the City Hall, proved most interesting, and there was a full attendance, including the Acting Mayor, Lieut. M. L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Inf., read an instructive paper on "Guard Duty," and Lieut. F. L. Clayton of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, read a paper on "Military Courtesy." In the evening the two companies, located in Lewiston, gave a drill exemplifying the different movements in a most thorough manner. The regiment is composed of 12 companies, two of which are located at Lewiston and one each at Hampden, Bath, Skowhegan, Dover, Bangor, Waterville, Eastport, Calais and Houlton. At the session of the school on April 12, which was for the benefit of line officers, more particularly company commanders, some 60 of the latter were present, coming from all over the State. Adjutant-General Dalton presided. Capt. Henry McDonald, 2d Inf., Springfield, read a paper on "Guard Duty." Capt. W. H. Goff, 5th Inf., Attleboro, read a paper on "Internal Economy of the Company." Capt. C. Williamson, 1st Inf., Brockton, read a paper on "Care of Property." Adjutant-General Dalton spoke of the proper manner of enlisting recruits and of applying for the discharge of men.

WISCONSIN.

Adj.-Gen. O. H. Falk, of Wisconsin, announces that Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Inf., is appointed Assistant Inspector-General for the current year, with the rank of Colonel, and that he will make the inspection as soon as practicable after the 20th of April. The annual inspection of companies will this year include an inventory and critical inspection of all property and funds belonging to the state, which property inspection will be conducted by Capt. Chas. R. Williams, A. Q. M., at the same time, or as nearly as possible at the same time that the usual inspection is made by Colonel Buck. Companies will be expected to attain an average of 70 per cent. or more on the several points in order to entitle them to the allowance for armory rent and clothing provided by statute, and every company, whose standing was low on last year's inspection is expected to show a fair improvement on this year's inspection, or the expediency of mustering it out of service and replacing it with some new company, will be seriously considered. Company commanders, says General Falk, are expected to give the necessary time and attention to the drill and discipline of their commands, and any known delinquency of their part will be a proper subject for investigation.

VARIOUS.

The last quarterly returns of the 2d Brigade, N. Y. National Guard, gives the strength as follows:

	Aggregate.	Net loss.
Brigade staff	11	1
Signal corps	42	1
13th Regiment	630	3
14th Regiment	700	14
23d Regiment	821	25
47th Regiment	581	16
2d Battery	80	6
	2,874	65

Troop A, of N. Y., Captain Roe, is prosecuting its dismounted drills with great success. During the instruction volley firing with both the pistol and carbine has been practiced with blank cartridges, the firing volleys being delivered with the most commendable unison. On April 29 the troop will parade for divine service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Inspector-General McGrath, of New York, made an official inspection of the following organizations the past week: 10th Battalion, April 16; 6th Sep. Co., April 17; 12th Sep. Co., April 18; 19th Sep. Co., April 19. Inspections will be held next week as follows: 8th Battalion, April 23; 41st Sep. Co., April 24; 34th Sep. Co., April 25, and 2d Sep. Co., April 26.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Captain Rasquin, will be reviewed at its armory by Mayor Schieren on Wednesday evening, April 25. There will also be a howitzer drill, and a saber drill and presentation of long-service medals. A reception will follow the military exercises.

The wives and daughters of the veterans of the 14th N. Y. have invited the members of the active regiment to be present at a campfire to be held at the armory on May 18.

The 22d N. Y., under Colonel Camp, on April 16, had a very successful regimental drill at the armory. The command was divided into three battalions and Colonel Camp kept them on the go for one and a half hours, without a rest. Some of the movements were in double time and the entire drill was a most creditable piece of work.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regiment, 32.00; 2d Regiment, 57.32; Brigade Signal Corps, 65.73; Machine Gun Battery, 95.95; 3d Regiment, 91.67; 4th Regiment, 91.27; Separate Companies—1st, 79.68; 2d, 79.91; Battery A, 89.90.

The 7th N. Y. will parade for divine service in citizens' dress at St. Bartholomew's Church on Sunday April 29, at 4 p. m. Chaplain David J. Greer will preach the sermon.

COMING EVENTS.

- April 21.—Annual dinner of Old Guard, 12th N. Y., at Manhattan Athletic Club.
- April 23.—Review of 13th N. Y.
- April 23.—Review of 8th Battalion, N. Y.
- April 23.—Entry 13th N. Y. into new armory.
- April 28.—Dramatic entertainment, Co. A, 13th N. Y., Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- April 25.—Athletic games 10th Battalion, Albany, N. Y., at armory.
- April 28.—Annual dinner and theatre party, Co. C, 23d N. Y.
- April 29.—Parade of troop A, N. Y., for Divine Service.
- May 11.—Review of 69th N. Y., at Madison Square Garden.
- May 18.—Camp fire at armory of 14th N. Y.
- May 23.—Anniversary dinner of Co. C, 22d N. Y., at Arena.
- May 23.—Review of 14th N. Y., at armory.
- June 5 to 9.—Camp of 1st Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.
- July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Wingham, Mass.
- July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Wingham, Mass.
- July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.
- Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.

RECONNAISSANCE AT N. Y. STATE CAMP.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Engineer Corps of Co. B, 71st Regiment, the Adjutant-General's Office is now in possession of a complete map showing the roads, watercourses, and general topography of the country in and around the camp of instruction for a radius of some five miles. There was practically no survey before the Engineer Corps of B undertook the work, and the information to be obtained was very meager. Under the authorization of General Porter, the corps in command of Sergt. E. F. Austin was occupied in the work from July 29 to Aug. 5 last, and the result has received the highest commendation from the military authorities, and several maps have now been made, which are highly prized. The following report of the results of the reconnaissance, which has not heretofore been published, will be found of interest.

Nothing more of interest to report that is not shown on the accompanying map. Left camp at Highland Landing at 7 a. m., Aug. 1, and proceeded down the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. to Roa Hook, thence to State Camp. Attempted to follow up Bucey's Creek (as shown on map), but found the woods and underbrush so thick that it was impossible to do so. From Anthony's Nose to Roa Hook the mountains rise very abruptly from the railroad track, making it practically impossible for troops to ascend at any point along this line. Left State Camp at 8:30 a. m., Aug. 2.

commencing survey at Roa Hook, proceeding up valley to northwest of camp. Found a good road for artillery until reaching a point opposite the old "rifle range." From this point north only a footpath. The valley is covered with thick underbrush, with here and there a cleared space a few yards in diameter. The west side and north end of valley are very thickly wooded. The hills on all sides are very thickly wooded.

At north end of valley the footpath enters woods, road running to the east, passing near Wallace's Pond. This road passes through dense woods and connects with Highland Landing road through a wood road running southeast and northwest. The Engineer Corps of Co. B, 1st Regiment, assembled at the armory, 10th street and Lexington avenue, at 11:30 a. m., July 29, 1893, and proceeded to the State Camp, near Peekskill, N. Y., via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., arriving in camp at 4 p. m., and reported directly to the Adjutant-General. The corps was immediately quartered in what is known as "Battery Quarters," and furnished with all necessary camp equipments.

Sunday, July 30.—Received special instructions from the Adjutant-General in reference to survey of the valley to the northwest of camp. The corps left camp at 8:10 a. m., July 31, with one and one-third day's rations per man, one blanket each, and overcoats; commencing survey at intersection of McCay's road and Highland Landing road, proceeding up Highland Landing road to Highland Landing, on the Hudson River, where camp was made for the night. Highland Landing consists of about 12 or 15 dwellings, a chemical works and railroad station. Following this road to the northwest until it became impassable, we found a partially cleared ridge commanding a view of the Hudson River to the lower end of Haverstraw Bay. This point also overlooks the camp, but a view of the lower part of the town of Peekskill is shut off by the hill on the east bank of Annsville Creek. Returned to camp at 5:10 p. m.

Left camp at 9:10 a. m., Aug. 3, and located the old rifle range, Wallace's Pond, Mill Dam, and other points of interest that could not be obtained on preceding days.

Left camp at 6 a. m., Aug. 4, and proceeded up Peekskill road to Courtlandville, thence to Varian's Mills. Find this part of the country very fertile, producing corn, potatoes, etc., in fact, all kinds of vegetables, live stock, etc. There are farm houses along this road from Annsville, as far as the corps went. On a hill northeast from Annsville, there is an old earthwork known as Fort Independence, and used during the Revolution. The hill on which it is situated is now densely wooded, and a view from this point cannot be obtained readily.

The morning of Aug. 5 was spent in breaking camp, and the corps proceeded to N. Y. city, via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., arriving at 1:30 p. m. Actual time to make survey, 41 hours; time of making map 68 hours. The following instruments were used: 3-inch compass, aneroid barometer, pedometer, field glasses. Distances measured by pacing and checked with pedometer. The following is the roster of the corps on duty: Sergt. E. F. Austin, Corps. J. Hunter, W. R. Hill, W. C. Haskell, W. A. McGalliard, Privs. J. A. Hamm, J. B. Bartlett, A. E. Sweet, W. F. Johns, L. W. Tindale.

NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW YORK.—Commander Miller, of the 1st Battalion, will deliver a lecture on signaling to the members of the battalion on April 30. The Commander announces that the battalion will parade on Decoration Day as a Naval Brigade, and that practice at Creedmoor will probably take place during the last week in June. A special meeting of the staff and divisional officers will be held on April 23, when the subject of by-laws, reports of heads of departments, provisional regulations, reports of division commanders, and the summer cruise will be taken up in addition to the routine business. Commander Miller expresses his appreciation of the excellent work of the battalion during the past winter, and states that all the Government, State and city officials who have witnessed the exercises, have been unanimous in their praise of the progress made.

The thanks of the command are given to Seamen B. Seagrave and L. Swinburne for their gallant action in saving life on March 30. Between now and the summer cruise, the regular drills of the battalion will be suspended.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alamo.—The first vacancy by ordinary casualty in the Pay Department, U. S. Army, will be on Feb. 11, 1895, when Major Eckels will be retired for age.

H. A. asks for a work on "Pistol Practice," suitable for a battery in the National Guard? Answer.—See Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

C. B. L. asks when there will be a vacancy for West Point from Charleston, S. C.? Answer.—In June, 1896.

Mrs. M. T. asks where she can obtain photographs of the practice ship "Richmond" and views of Constable's Harbor Island? Answer.—Write to Mr. Hart, naval photographer, 246 East Twenty-third street, New York. He is the most likely person we know of to supply the photos.

J. S. asks: Can any soldier who deserted the Army in 1889 be taken and tried if found now? Answer.—If the date of enlistment is given, and statement as to whether or not the man remained within the limits of the United States during period of desertion, we can give definite answers.

Ex-A.—The legal right of a commanding officer to order his band to practice at any time and place within his jurisdiction is unquestionable. Whether he can order the band to give its services for purely social purposes at any time is somewhat questionable. Certainly the general practice is to make some compensation.

F. M. B. S.—A soldier going on furlough from one post, and meantime his company moves to another, will, on his return from furlough to the post from which he started, be furnished free transportation to the new station of his company? This has been the rule for years.

W. F. W.—The duties of soldiers of the Engineer Battalion are different from those of soldiers of the line, and, therefore, the work they are doing as telegraph operator is not considered to come under the head of "extra duty" with extra duty pay.

Lieut. J. B. asks: In connection with par. 692 D. R. must an officer keep his head turned after passing the reviewing officer, or can he turn his head to the front after he passes the reviewing officer and before he comes to a carry six paces beyond? At West Point, which is the school of the Army, so far as the D. R. is concerned, officers keep their heads turned after passing the reviewing officer, but do not look backwards.

W. A. M. asks: (1) What Congressional Districts includes the 30th Ward of the city of Philadelphia? Answer.—First District of Penn. (2) When will a vacancy occur at the West Point Military Academy for such district, and is there any book or pamphlet which you have cognizance of which treats of life, studies, etc., at West Point? Answer.—Apply to Adjutant-

General's Office, War Dept., for a circular governing applications for admission.

W. K. asks: If Private William Hoffman, of the 11th U. S. Inf., is still in the service, and for his address? Answer.—Now Captain 11th Inf.; address Jamaica Plains, Mass.

R. E. V. asks: How are appointments at West Point made and how often? Are there any vacancies in Texas? Answer.—We have mailed you circular giving all information relative to West Point appointments. Vacancy will occur in Grayson county district in 1897.

C. L. H. asks where he can procure the book "New York in the War." Answer.—Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y.

J. H. F.—Write to the Surgeon-General of the Navy, Washington, D. C., for information as to the position of an apothecary in the Navy, and to the Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for similar information as to hospital stewards U. S. Army.

D. L. asks as to his chances of getting a position as ship's trumpeter in the Navy? Answer.—The Navy has now a sufficient number of buglers.

W. C. asks: How long will the horse live? Answer.—In "Notes and Queries" Alfred Gatty, D. D., states as to the possible age of the horse that Copenhagen died at 35, Bucphalus at 30. Sir Charles Napier had three mares that attained the ages of 56, 40 and 35. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish examples of equal age.

A. S. H. asks: How many were slain at the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney in 1866, also what troops were stationed there at that time? On the 22d of Nov. the troops stationed at the fort were companies A, C, and H, 2d Battalion, U. S. Inf. (now 27th Inf.) and Co. C, 2d U. S. Cav. Of these 81 were killed. We have no back numbers of the Army and Navy Journal prior to the present volume.

E. B. M. asks what drill book is used by the Naval militia and where it can be procured? Answer.—The Naval Battalion of New York City use "Instruction in Infantry and Artillery, U. S. Navy," and it can be procured from the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. They also use "Luce's Seamanship" for general routine.

Subscriber asks: When the "Victoria" "Camperdown" disaster occurred and also the decision of the court-martial, and was it not a case of where disobeying orders would have been right? (2) Does the Journal know of any cases where disobeying orders would have saved life? Answer.—(1) The disaster, whereby the British warships "Camperdown" and "Victoria" came into collision occurred off Tripoli, June 22, 1893. The primary cause of the disaster which resulted in the sinking of the "Victoria" with great loss of life, was due to the attempt of Admiral Tryon, who commanded the fleet, to execute a movement of his vessels without sufficient distance between the columns. The commander of the "Camperdown" was convinced, according to testimony, when he received the order that it was impracticable of execution without danger of collision, and hesitated to execute it until being asked by signal from the flagship as to what ship he was waiting for. The order given was clear and explicit, and insisted upon. The Commander of the "Camperdown" could have refused to obey, but this would have proved a serious offense, and a court-martial would have resulted, with the chances of the Commander of the "Camperdown" getting the worst of it. Under the circumstances we are now so conversant with, it would have been better had the order been disobeyed. It is not safe, however, nor is it calculated to help military discipline for a subordinate to ever disobey orders, and such a course should have been followed. The court-martial was held at the court on the "Victoria" disaster decided that Admiral Tryon was from the evidence responsible for the accident.

F. R.—Would you kindly inform me which nation, England or France, has the largest navy, and give me figures showing the number of vessels and men in active service? Answer.—England has about 600 naval vessels, and France about 500, of all sorts and sizes, good, bad and indifferent.

FORT ROBINSON.—1. Which should be used at squadron parade, the letter of the troop or its numerical designation at the command of its captain, "(such) troop, 1. draw, 2. saber"? Answer.—Captains should use the letter designation as in Par. 543. The designation in the command, as above, Par. 1,084, was erroneously transposed. 2. A first sergeant commanding the second platoon of his troop at squadron parade, to what point does he go after the command of the adjutant, "1. First sergeants, 2. post, 3. trot, 4. march"? Answer.—The first sergeant returns to his position taken at the commands: 3. prepare for parade, 4. march. 3. Do officers face their troops at squadron parade when the colonel is causing the regiment to execute the saber exercise according to Par. 570, if so at what time? Answer.—The officers do not face their troops unless specially directed to do so by the officer commanding the parade. They should then face towards them when the order is given.

INQUISITIVE.—What is the position of a first sergeant of cavalry at retreat after he shall have reported the result of the roll call? There being but one officer present does Par. 466 apply? Answer.—Par. 466 provides that absent officers and non-commissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank or grade, which would imply that it would not necessarily be so; that is, some discretion may be used. The same question should apply at reveille as at retreat. The result of the roll call should be reported and the troop dismissed. The old form of retreat parade is forbidden by the decision of the major-general commanding the army. (See Army and Navy Journal, Feb. 6, 1892.)

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 74. Mr. Proctor. To record Thomas R. Proctor, late Secretary to acting Rear-Admiral Thos. F. Pearson, U. S. N., during the war of the Rebellion, on the Navy, and the Navy Register, with the relative rank of lieutenant, without remuneration, said Proctor having, under the general regulations for the government of the Navy, been recognized and declared to be a staff officer with the relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy, under the regulation of the Navy, and he having received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 30, 1864, for meritorious conduct.

S. 1906. Mr. Cullom. To place Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg upon the list of officers of the Navy who have been retired on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness and exposure therein.

S. 1908. Mr. Vest. Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of Comdr. Joshua Bishop, U. S. N., against the United States.

S. 1912. Mr. Hale. Appropriates \$95,000 to settle the claim of the Bath Iron Works for premiums earned on the gunboat "Castine" and "Machias."

H. R. 6684. Mr. Brown. Appropriates \$50,000 to establish an army post at Clarksville, Ind., upon the transfer to the United States of 80 acres of land without cost.

AN "ORDERLY" CHARACTER.

We'd ben to Boozey Johnson's fer to see his bull-pup fight.
An' arter it was over we kep' lushin' all the night,
An' marched nex' morn to barracks to the toon o' "Mary Green."
An' I fer guard that day! an' not a bloody button clean!
Sech tearin' an' sech swearin'
An' sech rearin' as tuk place,
Wud make me out, in print, no doubt
A God-forsaken case.

I got a kit from Collins an' an overcoat from Hall,
O'Neil chipped in his rifle, bright with ether an' heel-bail,
Delaney shined the brasses an' sez he to me, "Old man,
We'll fix yer up, an' durn it! run fer Orderly!"—I ran.
Sech grubbin' an' sech rubbin'
An' sech scrubbin' to get clean,
The day I ran fer Orderly,
Was surely never seen.

At guard-mount I put on a brace tho' shaky on the pins,
An' summat troubled innardly 'bout various sojer-shins,
"Inspection Arms!" an' when he reached me in a little while,
Now, what d'ye think? I fetched the bloomin' rifle up—old style!
The freedin' an' the glarin'
An' hair-raisin' sort o' stare,
The day I ran fer Orderly,
The Adj'tant ga' me there!

"Guard Right!" an' off we started an' the band began to play,
But marchin' past 'em in review my legs got kinder gay.
If I cud march straight forward may I jolly well be—blessed,
An' arterwards my belts were pulled—the Cap'en did the rest,
An' its levellin' an' its shovellin'
With the provost I am still
The day I ran fer Orderly,
They ran me in the Mill.

W. STOKES, Battery G, 1st Artillery.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has received from the Springfield armory samples of bayonets with aluminum side pieces on the handles in place of wood. The Department intends to make bayonets with full aluminum handles and experiment with them.

A test of a sight for modern guns will occur shortly at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The sight is the invention of Ensign Joseph Strauss, an attaché of the Naval Ordnance Bureau. The technical name of the new invention is the hydraulic sighting apparatus. It is to be employed on a gun mounted in a turret and having the gravity return carriage. It consists of a telescope and two hydraulic cylinders connected by a rubber tube. The tube contains a column of liquid, the principal element of which is glycerine. Through the tube, motion is transmitted to the telescope. The telescope is situated in the upper part of the turret. It is so arranged that it operates in harmony with the motions of the gun through the upper or downward pressure of the liquid in the tube. In case the muzzle of the gun is elevated or depressed, the motion is communicated to the telescope. Changes in the position of the gun are rapidly but gently transmitted, so that the aim of the person using the telescope is not deranged, but can be as accurate as the constant motion of a ship makes possible.

The knives, with aluminum handles, for the cannoneers, have been received by the Army Ordnance Department. Captain Whipple is examining them closely, and while he may not recommend the adoption of this particular design, it is understood that he will urge the use of aluminum for this purpose.

The Franco-American Cellulose Company, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, conducted some successful experiments at their works in presence of a board appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of Superintendent Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom and Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U. S. N., and these gentlemen witnessed the experiments, which proved entirely successful. There were also present Chief Constructor Lewis Nixon, of the William Crump & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; Lieutenant-Commander Allibone, of the U. S. S. "Columbia"; Captain Constance, the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, from Washington; Naval Constructor J. H. Linard, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Andrade, of the U. S. S. "Columbia"; A. J. Ostheimer, President of the Franco-American Cellulose Company; E. Cheneau, General Manager of the Franco-American Cellulose Company, and W. J. Ostheimer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Franco-American Cellulose Company, besides about 50 other invited guests. The first experiment was made on a ragged hole 2½ inches in diameter, with leak-stopper No. 1, and the hole was entirely stopped in 20 seconds. Next, an irregular hexagonal hole, 10 inches in diameter, was obturated in 1 minute with leak-stopper No. 3. The third experiment was made on a long, irregular hole, 21 inches long, averaging 5 inches wide, and this was made by slipping side by side three leak-stoppers No. 2, on, next to the other, and this hole was stopped inside of 1½ minutes. The pressure of the water in the experimental tanks was kept at 12 feet. After the test, Constructor Nixon expressed his opinion as follows: "The experiment was a signal success, and the holes were stopped in remarkably short periods. The sailor on a man-of-war, from now on, need dread no sudden sinking on account of a projectile. By the use of the Colomes leak-stoppers and cellulose, any leak in any vessel can be stopped before an appreciable quantity of water can rush in."

The following remarkable results in high velocity obtained early last summer in France are reported by the French journal "l'Armurier": At the Arsenal of Rochfort a 16-cm. (6.3 inch) gun was made up to the extraordinary length of 16 m. (52.5 feet) by screwing additional tubes to the muzzle so as to make it up to 90 calibers in length. With a projectile of 45 kilos. (99.2 pounds) weight the unprecedented muzzle velocity of 1,214 m. per second (3,983 foot-seconds) was obtained.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

A captain of artillery, in the Army and Navy Journal of March 24, 1894, suggests that the following amendment be made to the Army bill: "That hereafter promotion in the artillery arm of the service shall be from the next lower grade, according to seniority."

The following observations are intended for first lieutenants of all branches of the line:

While admitting with the captain of artillery that all officers occupy their relative rank according to the interpretation of the laws by the officers of the Government whose duty it was to interpret them, the writer invites the attention of all first lieutenants of the line to the fact that their right to retain regimental promotion is one that bears the sanction of many years.

The disparity in relative rank of first lieutenants of the same length of service has been very great. The time spent in the grade of second lieutenant for contemporaries has varied in the cavalry from ten days to eight years; in the artillery from nine months to eleven and a half years; in the infantry from two years to twelve years. All this by action of law, as "interpreted" by those whose duty it was to interpret the law.

Experience has shown that in many cases what has been lost by slow promotion in the grade of second lieutenant has been regained by a more rapid relative promotion in the grade of first lieutenant. Now, if the suggestion made by the captain of artillery were adopted, "that all promotions be made by seniority from the next lower grade," all opportunity of regaining in the first lieutenants' grade relative rank lost in the second lieutenants' grade would be forever lost, and the disparity of rank now existing with our first lieutenants be clinched for the rest of their service. This vested right, confirmed by many years, would be taken from them without any compensation. It would be in effect quite as disheartening as anything that would occur to the higher grades by passing the new Army bill. It would affect a large majority of the first lieutenants of the line. Not only would those who have spent a long time in the grade of second lieutenant be forever ranked by younger men, but those who had but an average length of service as second lieutenants would be forever kept out of the highest grades by attaining the age for compulsory retirement, while younger men filled the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel.

When the law of 1891 went into effect, promoting second lieutenants by seniority, in a short time a few senior officers of that grade were promoted, but they were forever deprived of the opportunity of regaining as first lieutenants what they had lost as seconds. One cavalry officer found himself ranked by some seventy officers of

other regiments—men of less service—and had the regimental promotion continued, he would have regained, possibly, all he had lost as a second lieutenant.

If the system of promotion is changed to benefit a few of these, who commence their army career under it, and when but a part of the conditions have been fulfilled, it would seem to present all the unfairness of a party of men sitting down to a gentlemanly game of hazard, with the agreement to play until 12 o'clock and at 10 o'clock, some fellow, finding he was ahead, jumping the game. In the past it has not been difficult to explain these matters to our lawmakers. It will probably not be so in the future. Every sense of justice of the disinterested legislator is shocked by the attempt of a few to have laws enacted for their benefit at the expense of equally deserving officers.

If regimental promotion for first lieutenants be given up, let there be a compromise. It is suggested that all lieutenants be placed on the list of their grade and corps, according to their length of service. We then would not have the anomaly of older men ranked by those who were children in short clothes while the former were in their country's service. Such would be the case if the advocates of promotion by seniority for first lieutenants are successful in realizing their wishes. It is in the interest of a large majority of first lieutenants to oppose any bill which advocates such a measure, whether it be a cavalry, artillery or infantry bill. It is also suggested that the lieutenants let the captains and other grades fight their own battles.

AN OLD FIRST LIEUTENANT.

KEELEY IN KANSAS.

A Leavenworth dispatch, referring to the proceedings on April 12, the occasion of the second anniversary of the Veterans' Keeley League of the Leavenworth branch of the Soldiers' Home, says: It was a glorious day for Governor A. J. Smith, the president of the National Keeley League; Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav., who came from Riley with seventy-four members of the Rice League; Lieutenant Jamar, 13th Inf., with thirteen members of the Jamar League from Fort Leavenworth, and not the least, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, to whom these wonders are attributed. The first of the day's exercises was the arrival of the Rice Keeley League from Fort Riley, seventy-four men strong, in command of Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav., its president. A finer looking body of men than this one was never seen in the uniform of a United States soldier, volunteer or regular. The men belonged to the 3d Cavalry, 7th Cavalry, and 2d and 4th Artillery. Their neat uniforms, equipped with their side arms, their fine physique and soldierly bearing were a sight that will not soon be forgotten by those who saw them, and yet Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., in a letter regretting his inability to be present, writes of these men: "The guard house has been emptied, and many good soldiers have been raised from the level of almost utter worthlessness to the plane of respectability, with restored confidence in themselves, and have become honored members of the organization to which they belong."

At 2 p. m. the various organizations were paraded and reviewed by Dr. Keeley from the veranda of the Home hospital. Before the column was formed for parade the leaguers formed a square circle in front of the dining hall, where Colonel Smith, in behalf of the Veterans' League, and in appropriate terms presented the Riley boys with a handsome flag, which Lieutenant Rice accepted for the league. Colonel Smith then asked the boys to give three rousing cheers for the Rice and Jamar leaguers, which was done with a will. In the evening there were exercises at Franklin Hall, at which over 2,000 persons were present.

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(Signed) R. L. T. Evans.

ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.

With no parade, and scarcely themselves realizing the importance of what they proposed to do, two young American students started from New York, June 23, 1890, on one of the most remarkable journeys of the century. Three years afterward, lacking 20 days, these young men returned to New York, by way of San Francisco, Arizona and New Mexico, having encompassed the world. They had traveled on bicycles no less than 15,044 miles, which is said to be the longest continuous land journey ever made around the world. When they had seen southern Europe from a better point of vantage than a car-window, they set out from Constantinople on their long, perilous and arduous journey. They were the first from another continent since the days of Marco Polo to cross the Chinese empire from the western boundary to the capital, Peking, and in many places they followed close in the footsteps of the great Venetian traveler. Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben have written a graphic account of their remarkable journey from Constantinople to Peking, and this will be published in the "Century," beginning with the May number. They met with many curious and startling adventures, and these they tell with a simplicity and modesty as if they were not unusual episodes in the rounding out of a college education. They took more than 2,500 photographs of scenery and phases of life that curious European eyes had never looked upon before, and many of these will be reproduced.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

The following list of patents granted April 10, 1894, for inventions relative to the Army and Navy is reported especially for the Army and Navy Journal by Glass-

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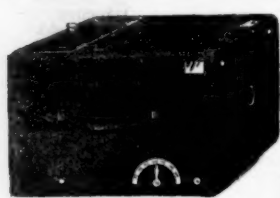
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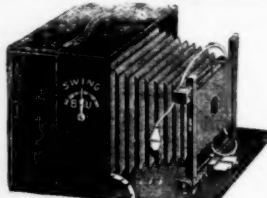
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cock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies can be had for 15 cents each:

- A. J. Strong, Brooklyn, N. Y., firearm.
W. E. Gibbs, New York, N. Y., percussion tool.
Patents expired April 10, 1894.
F. M. Swallow, breechloading ordnance.
I. Robbins, lock for firearms.
J. T. Hamilton, wiper for firearms.
G. Bates, sectional lifeboat.
M. Daigle, magazine cane gun.
O. Jones, revolving firearm.
H. H. Barnard, shot cartridge.
W. H. H. Norcross, target for shooting galleries.
A. H. Bogardus, spherical glass target.
The following list of patents granted April 17, 1894, for inventions relative to the Army and Navy is reported especially for the Army and Navy Journal by Glasscock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies can be had for 15 cents each:
E. Elder, Chicopee, Mass., breechloading firearm.
O. Janke, St. Louis, Mo., cane gun.
Expired April 17, 1894.
F. W. Freund, front sight for firearms.
J. P. Taylor, feeder for machine guns.
D. Moore, revolving firearm.

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17.—BEECHAM'S PILLS are faithful friends.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At New York City, April 16, 1894, Henry F. Allen, formerly acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

BALCH.—Suddenly, at New York City, April 15, 1894, Mr. Geo. T. Balch, formerly Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

COMLY.—At Governor's Island, New York Harbor, April 17, 1894, Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

CUTCHIN.—At Norfolk, Va., April 12, 1894, Captain Nathaniel V. Cutchin, father of Engineer S. E. Cutchin, U. S. Revenue Marine.

GATCHELL.—At Saxton's River, Vt., April 16, 1894, Howard Carpenter Gatchell, son of Lieut. Geo. W. Gatchell, 5th U. S. Artillery, aged 6 months and 19 days.

HAYS.—At Salem, N. Y., April 8, 1894, Brevet Captain Joseph H. Hays, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired.

SHEPHERD.—At his residence, 2013 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City, April 15, 1894, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, Colonel, U. S. A., retired.

SLOCUM.—At his residence, 465 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1894, Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Major-General, U. S. Vols.

SNOW.—On board the U. S. S. "Yantic" at Montevideo, Uruguay, Ensign William A. Snow, Jr., U. S. Navy.

TABER.—At San Antonio, Tex., April 12, 1894, Capt. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

VANCE.—At Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894, Hon. Zebulon Baird Vance, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, father of Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 11th U. S. Infantry.

VENABLE.—Suddenly at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1894, Walter Venable, son of Thomas P. Venable, gunner, U. S. Navy, retired.

WALTON.—At Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1894, Mrs. Julia Ballard Walton, wife of Dr. H. R. Walton, and grand-niece of the late Capt. Henry E. Ballard, U. S. Navy.

WOOD.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 14, Capt. Abram E. Wood, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

MARRIED.

MILLS-LEE.—At the military chapel at the Presidio, San Francisco, April 10, Lieut. Stephen Crosby Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., and Miss Lillian L. Lee, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

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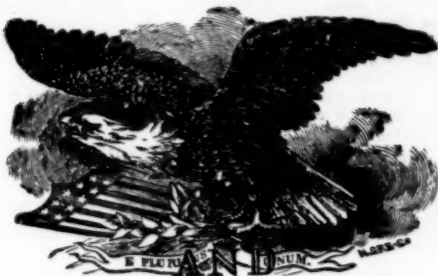
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. MANEY

For the Shooting of Captain Hedberg at
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Great interest has been aroused in Army circles in the trial of Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., for the shooting of Capt. Alfred Hedberg, at Fort Sheridan, on the 30th of October last. Lieutenant Maney was indicted for murder by the Federal grand jury, in the Northern District of Illinois, and under a plea of self-defense he was released after a short term of confinement, under bail of \$15,000.

The case is being tried in the Federal Court at Chicago, before Judge Peter S. Grosscup and a jury. United States Attorney Milchrist appearing for the government, and W. S. Forrest, the criminal lawyer, who defended the Cronin murderers, appearing for Lieutenant Maney. The taking of testimony began on Tuesday morning, April 17, of this week, and a great throng of people crowded the courtroom, and scattered about could be seen the blue cloth and the gold lace of the uniform of the Regular Army. Mrs. Hedberg, in deep mourning, sat by the side of the U. S. attorney. As the dramatic incidents of the tragedy were related by the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Hedberg was frequently overcome with emotion and once had to leave the room, while the post surgeon related the dying declarations of the deceased officer. The session of Tuesday morning was taken up by formal proof of the government title and possession of the military reservation of Fort Sheridan. Dr. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon at the post, who was called to attend Captain Hedberg, described the position in which he was lying and the nature of the wound, together with the treatment applied by him, and said that while, theoretically, the patient had a chance for recovery, as a matter of fact, the wound was an absolutely fatal one. He identified the packages found in the road there near Captain Hedberg, and the revolver found in his hip pocket.

It was a five-barrel Smith & Wesson 38 caliber, every chamber loaded. Mr. Forrest asked him if there was any knife in the clothes, and the witness says there was not. The witness identified the cap as the one worn by Captain Hedberg, and Mr. Forrest asked:

Q.—I will ask you whether or not this kind of a cap is not one that is very readily tipped forward? A.—Yes; very. I cannot stoop over without losing my cap generally.

Q.—How could that bullet have passed through the left side of the trousers and the right hand of the coat? A.—It could not if the coat was plumb.

Q.—Could it, if the coat was thrown back in this way? (Mr. Forrest gave an imitation of a man reaching for a revolver in his pocket.) A.—I think so.

This question and answer drew forth an objection from Mr. Milchrist, but the Court said it would allow it as part of the direct examination.

The object of the question, of course, was to show that at the time Lieutenant Maney fired the fatal shot, Captain Hedberg was in the act of reaching for his revolver. The witness stated that Hedberg's revolver was in his right-hand hip pocket when he was lying on the ground in front of the cavalry stable.

Mr. Milchrist then brought out the fact that Captain Hedberg had broken his wrist June 19 last, and had been absent from duty on account of that injury Aug. 26. He then tried to prove that on account of this injury Captain Hedberg's arm at the time of this shooting was so weak as to render him unfit to engage in a contest requiring the exercise of any great physical strength.

Claude E. Johnson, a private in the Seventh Cav-

alry, was one of the eye-witnesses of the shooting. His testimony was as follows:

Q.—State all you saw and what was done there. A.—I first saw Captain Hedberg coming from the Quartermaster's office about 2 o'clock. I was guarding prisoners. One of the prisoners called my attention to Lieutenant Maney coming from the Adjutant's office and I paid no more attention to him until after Captain Hedberg had passed us and turned the corner around the stables. After Captain Hedberg had passed us about 20 yards, I should think, Lieutenant Maney drew his pistol and told him to stop and draw his pistol. Captain Hedberg says: "I haven't a pistol." Lieutenant Maney says: "You have." Captain Hedberg said he had not, and they kept advancing toward one another until they got opposite that door in the stable. Captain Hedberg had some bundles in his arms.

Q.—Can you tell anything that was said more than you have stated. A.—I heard Lieutenant Maney call Captain Hedberg a liar. Captain Hedberg replied something that I could not hear.

Mr. Forrest asked the witness if he had not testified before Judge Grosscup on the application to release Lieutenant Maney on bail, and when the witness said he had, Mr. Forrest asked him if he did not state at the time that Captain Hedberg had the two packages under one arm. This the witness denied, saying that he had said "under his arms." At this point an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of Court, Mr. Forrest proceeded with a lengthy cross-examination of the witness with a view of impeaching his testimony by showing a variance between his evidence as given on this trial and his sworn statements before Judge Grosscup on the petition to admit the defendant to bail. The witness, however, adhered to his former statement that when he first saw Lieutenant Maney he saw him take the pistol out of his pocket, and his evidence was to the effect that Captain Hedberg followed Lieutenant Maney 15 or 20 feet while Maney held the pistol at his head. Mr. Forrest made an effort to get into evidence an affidavit made by the witness before Lieutenant-Colonel Ovenshine, but the Court excluded it.

Capt. George A. Cornish, who was officer of the day at Fort Sheridan the day of the tragedy, testified that he received from Lieutenant Maney, a large Colts Navy revolver, of an old-fashioned 45-caliber pattern, which weapon Lieutenant Maney used.

Sergt. Carl Copeland saw Lieutenant Maney a few minutes before the shooting. He was coming from the barracks toward the coalsheds, and saw Captain Hedberg 15 or 20 minutes previous to the shooting in the Quartermaster's office. He was making some purchases there. He next saw him as he was approaching the coalshed. He kept on walking until he got to the southeast corner of the stables and then he turned north.

Q.—Did Captain Hedberg have the bundles in his arms at the time that he was shot? A.—No sir, he did not; he had just dropped them.

When Captain Hedberg was shot he took two or three steps backwards, and says, "Now, you have shot me." He said that twice and then he fell. He tried to rise up, and he rose up to a sitting position and fell back again.

Q.—Now tell what occurred in your own way. A.—I turned round and I saw Lieutenant Maney having a pistol levelled on Captain Hedberg. He stood still and was up by Capt. Hedberg. Captain Hedberg was about 25 yards from the southeast corner of the stable, and Lieutenant Maney spoke to Captain Hedberg, but what he said I did not hear. Captain Hedberg made some reply to him, but I did not understand that either, and then Lieutenant Maney spoke in a louder voice so we could hear it, and he says: "Go on and get it," or words to that effect.

Q.—Go on and get it? A.—Yes. At the same time they approached one another until they came within about three feet of each other, and then they stopped there talking awhile. The conversation I did not overhear. And then they started to kicking.

Q.—Who started the kicking. If you, know? A.—I think Lieutenant Maney kicked Hedberg first, or started to push him, like pushing him away from him. Then they started scuffling, and Captain Hedberg changed his parcels from one hand to another. Then Captain Hedberg dropped his parcels on the ground. During that scuffling Lieutenant Maney was trying to get away from him; he backed away from him and backed down the incline toward the stable and while he was scuffling there the shot went off.

Q.—What do you mean by scuffling? A.—They were trying to hit one another.

Q.—Now, then, tell the jury in what way. A.—Captain Hedberg commenced trying to strike him over the shoulder like that (indicating) and Lieutenant Maney, with his left hand, was trying to ward it off, and in his right hand he held his six-shooter; with his left he was warding the strokes from him, and at the same time backing toward the stables when the shot went off. Hedberg backed down, stepped back onto the road facing west, put his hand over this way (indicating hand on abdomen) and said: "You shot me." He repeated that word about three times, turned around and fell toward the east. I ran up to him and said: "Lieutenant Maney, hadn't I better go and get a doctor?" and he says "Yes." I turned around and told the sentry to come down, and directed one sentry to take a prisoner and run down to the stables and get an ambulance, and the others to stay there. I, myself, ran up for the doctor, and I left the drill orderly at the infantry drill hall, and I thought he would be a faster man to go than I, and I sent him after the doctor and I came back. When I came back I unbuttoned Captain Hedberg's trousers and tried to stop the flow of blood, me and the prisoner Eltel, and waited there until the doctor came.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hedberg say anything after you went up there? A.—No sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you hear Lieutenant Maney say anything after you went up there? A.—No, sir; yes; Lieutenant Maney told me; he says: "Sergeant, see if the captain has any pistol; take that pistol out of his pocket." I looked up to him, and says: "Do you mean me?" and he says "Yes." Still I didn't obey his orders, but looked at him. He turned around and says, "Never mind," turned around and walked off.

Q.—Did you see any person reach down there and feel in Captain Hedberg's pocket or pull back his garments to see whether he was armed or not; whether he had a revolver? A.—Not that I can remember.

Q.—Let me ask you whether you heard any person say while there. "He lied; he said he was unarmed"? A.—Oh, I beg your pardon; while I was there after I came back, Lieutenant Maney, that is, before he told me to take the pistol away from him, he came around and reached under Captain Hedberg's coat and felt his pocket, and said, "He told me he was not armed, and he has got a pistol in his pocket."

Alfred Treggett, an enlisted man, of the 15th Infantry, testified to hearing Captain Hedberg and Lieutenant Maney quarreling and using profane language, and I seen Lieutenant Maney have his pistol in that position, with the muzzle pointing toward Captain Hedberg. Captain Hedberg called Lieutenant Maney a scoundrel, and other hard words were used on both sides which I could not catch at that distance. Captain Hedberg made a motion to throw Lieutenant Maney's pistol to one side or grasp it, and after that he struck Lieutenant Maney, and Lieutenant Maney stepped back a few paces and lowered his revolver; held his pistol in that position, he dopped it down a little from Captain Hedberg's breast, and he fired, and the ball struck Captain Hedberg and he fell over on the ground.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hedberg say anything? A.—I heard him say to Maney, "You have shot me, you coward," or words to that effect.

Q.—Now then, what did you do, or what was done there? A.—Lieutenant Maney, he says, "Come here, you fellows," and we went up, and he gave instructions to the sergeant to see about the doctor, and Sergeant Copeland sent one of the men after the ambulance, and I stooped down and held Captain Hedberg's head in my hands, awaiting the arrival of the hospital corps.

Q.—What did Lieutenant Maney do after you went

up to where Captain Hedberg was lying? A.—Lieutenant Maney stood around awhile, and then he came around and put his hand in under Captain Hedberg's coat, and said, "It is there; he swore he was unarmed." That is the remark that Lieutenant Maney passed at that time.

Q.—How far were these two men apart when you went into the coal shed to get out of the way of Lieutenant Maney's pistol? A.—About 35 yards apart.

Q.—When you first saw Lieutenant Maney, you may state whether or not you saw a pistol in his hand? A.—I seen Lieutenant Maney draw his pistol. He drew it from the side pocket.

On cross-examination, Treggett testified that he had an idea there would be shooting on both sides. This might have been suggested by the fact that Captain Hedberg changed his parcel from the right to the left arm and dipped his head to the right side. That impression may have been strengthened by the fact that the man was coming down the road with a gun in his hand and you might have thought that if the other fellow had a gun he might use it to protect himself.

William Edwards testified that he saw Captain Hedberg turn the corner of the south stable, and Lieutenant Maney coming from the north end, and they approached each other. Lieutenant Maney got within about 40 yards, as near as he could judge, of Captain Hedberg, and then he stopped and drew his pistol, and pointed it directly at Captain Hedberg. Captain Hedberg had a couple of packages, one under his left arm and one under his right arm, and he changed the package from his right arm and put them both under his left. Edwards ran into the coalshed to get out of the range of the pistol. They were quarreling with each other, and using profane language. Lieutenant Maney had his pistol pointed at Captain Hedberg's face, and Captain Hedberg dropped his bundles and tried to grab the pistol, and then Lieutenant Maney shot Captain Hedberg and Captain Hedberg fell, and says, "You have shot me, you have shot me, you scoundrel," and staggered and fell. Lieutenant Maney, was, he judges, 2 feet higher than Captain Hedberg.

W. L. Cahley testified as to Captain Hedberg's purchases at the Quartermaster's office. Herman Bartels, an enlisted man of the 15th Infantry, testified that he "saw Lieutenant Maney draw his revolver and point it at Captain Hedberg, and heard him say: 'I am going to shoot you.' I heard them call each other bad names, and seen Captain Hedberg walk up and say something to Lieutenant Maney, but I didn't understand what he said, and then I saw Lieutenant Maney kick at Captain Hedberg, seen him kick between his legs. Captain Hedberg was trying to kick back, kicked at him, but I do not think he touched him, though. Then I seen Captain Hedberg drop his bundles and run up to Lieutenant Maney and hit him in the face. Lieutenant Maney was pointing his p.s.o. at him again, and told him: 'I am going to shoot you, I am going to shoot you,' he says. Captain Hedberg says: 'Go ahead and shoot me, then,' and at the same time Lieutenant Maney lowered his pistol a little and fired! They were about three feet apart; Lieutenant Maney was on the higher ground.

Mr. Forrest, on cross-examination, induced the witness to say in substance that as Lieutenant Maney fired the shot, he lowered the revolver so as to shoot at the knees or feet of Captain Hedberg.

Ord. Sergt. Milden-Wilson identified the revolver as one issued to Lieutenant Maney Oct. 5, 1893, "for target practice, as he said."

This testimony was deemed as of considerable importance by the government, as it is the day after the defendant had written Captain Hedberg, threatening to take his life. On cross-examination by Mr. Forrest the witness said that about that time Lieutenant Maney was ordered by the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., to personally conduct a target practice with arms similar to the one in evidence, and which was used in the shooting, and report results of his practice to the Department at Washington.

1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Seventh Cav., testified that in June he saw Captain Hedberg just stepping into a wagon; he slipped and fell—fell very heavily on his left side. "I went up to him and saw that his arm was broken. I then went to the post hospital. To the best of my recollection, it was his left arm."

Mrs. M. Jane Ellis Hedberg testified that her husband left their house on the afternoon of the shooting shortly after one, perhaps half past one. That morning she went with her husband to the carpenter shop and the quartermaster's store. "It was shortly after 12; we were on our way home for luncheon. Captain Hedberg wanted to get some little things which were for sale at the quartermaster's, and went to the carpenter shop with a piece of storm window he wanted fixed.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstances of Captain Hedberg injuring his arm? A.—I did not see his arm injured. I know what I have always heard, and I know his arm was injured.

Q.—When was it injured? A.—It was Sunday, the 19th of June. I remember perfectly, about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—What condition was it in when you first saw it? A.—In a sling.

Q.—What arm was it? A.—The left arm. It was in a sling or cast about five weeks. Then he hung it in a handkerchief as soon as he was able to take the apparatus off.

Q.—Where were those splints located? A.—They ran from the wrist up here (indicating). They were boards; it was not a cast, it was thin boards.

Q.—What part of the arm was it? A.—It ran from about the middle of the hand up here (indicating near elbow). The fracture was in the wrist.

Q.—Do you know that the arm got so that he could use it? A.—It never did get so until his death so that it was as good as the other arm; it was always weak. It was never as strong as the other arm.

Q.—How late in his life was that arm treated medically? A.—I cannot tell exactly, but I think he was going to the hospital for several weeks to have it rubbed, because they knew how to rub it better than he did, for probably three weeks or possibly four, before his death. But it was out of a sling for several weeks before that.

Q.—Up to how late in his life were those applied? A.—He was rubbing his wrist with chloroform liniment ten minutes before he went out of the house the day he was killed.

Q.—Do you know whether Lieutenant Maney knew of your husband's injured arm? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember when and how he learned of that fact? A.—I cannot tell, but I know that Captain Hedberg sent for Captain Chapin right after his arm was broken, and I presume he sent for Lieutenant Maney, for they were great friends, and it would be very natural for him to send for him.

Q.—Do you know whether Lieutenant Maney was at your house while his arm was in that condition? A.—Many times.

Q.—Do you remember the first time he was there after the arm was in that condition? A.—Yes; about an hour after Captain Hedberg came home with his arm in a sling.

Q.—What was Captain Hedberg's age at the time of his death, Mrs. Hedberg? A.—He was 56 years and 5 or 6 months; he was born in May, 1837.

Q.—He was born in Sweden? A.—He was a Swede; yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know where Captain Hedberg was on the 3d, 4th or 5th of October last? A.—I do not remember where he was on the 3d or 5th, but he was in town on the 4th, in Chicago, I mean.

Q.—Did you know what his business in town was that day? A.—I do not think I did; he often went to town.

Q.—Mrs. Hedberg, I will ask you to state whether or not you ever saw this letter before (handing witness letter). A.—(Examining paper) Yes, sir.

Q.—In the same condition then that it is now? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the envelope, in the same condition? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there any writing on this envelope in your own handwriting? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which portion? A.—"October 4th, 1893; not delivered by me to Captain H." is in my writing.

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting the body of the letter is? A.—Lieutenant Maney's.

Q.—And the address, "Capt. Hedberg, Garrison," is in? A.—Lieutenant Maney's.

Q.—When did you first see that envelope and letter? A.—It was sent over to our quarters early in the morning of Oct. 4.

Q.—Did you receive it through the mail, or by an orderly? A.—I received it myself, at the front door, from Mr. Maney's man Henderson, his servant.

Q.—Was the letter sealed or unsealed? A.—It was sealed.

Q.—Was that letter delivered to Captain Hedberg? A.—Never.

Q.—You did not deliver it to him? A.—I did not.

Mr. Milchrist: We will offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. Forrest: We object; the evidence is that it was not delivered to Captain Hedberg, and second, there is no evidence the contents were ever communicated to him.

The Court: Regard it as a statement that it did not reach Captain Hedberg.

Mr. Forrest: Also that it shows a past and not a present condition of mind.

The Court: That is a matter for the jury. Read the letter.

Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the letter on the same ground to which he objected to its admissibility, but the Court overruled his motion.

Mr. Milchrist: Formally we introduce the packages if they have not already been introduced; also the revolver and the clothing and the plats.

After some argument the Court also admitted in evidence certain blueprints showing the topography of Fort Sheridan as well as pencil tracings made by the defense.

The United States attorney then offered the letter which had created some excitement at the time of its being referred to in the examination of Mrs. Hedberg. The letter was handed to the Court, counsel gathered around his Honor and after a little while Mr. Milchrist then offered the letter which, under the objection of Mr. Forrest, was permitted to be read to the jury. This is the first

evidence tending to prove a motive for the killing so far disclosed.

The letter is in the handwriting of the defendant and as read to the jury was as follows:

"Your cowardly action in attempting to use your pistol when your want of courage, made your threat to use it, but the empty boast of a cur, incensed me to the degree of determining to kill you as you deserve. Cooler thought points out how degrading that would be and therefore you are spared. My advice to you is not to provoke me again."

"J. A. Maney."

Lionel Eitel showed how Lieutenant Maney lowered the pistol when he fired, and testified that from all appearances, from where he stood, the ball would have struck Captain Hedberg "about here" (indicating the fleshy part of right leg), between the kneecap and the hip.

Mr. Milchrist: What is the reason that Captain Hedberg was not shot in the leg if the pistol was dropped on him in that way?

Mr. Forrest: I object to that.

The Court: He said from all appearances it would look like that to him from where he was.

Mr. Forrest: Did you not say at that time that when the shot was fired: "I thought it would hit him in the feet or somewhere about the knees, as he held his revolver down on an incline;" didn't you say that?

(No answer.)

Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., met Lieutenant Maney in the garrison at Fort Sheridan a few minutes after the shooting. "I said, 'Jim, what is the matter?' And he said, 'I have shot that man Hedberg.' This was a few minutes after the shooting. I asked him if I could do anything for him, and he said I could not."

The U. S. attorney then sought to draw from the witness the dying declaration of Captain Hedberg made in the presence of Lieutenant Brewer a few minutes after the shooting. The court admitted the statements under the objection of Mr. Forrest, and in answer to District Attorney Milchrist, the witness said: "I got to Captain Hedberg before he died, and I heard him say, 'Let me die; he has killed me.'"

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He cursed him; he said, "He has killed me, he has taken my life."

As the witness related these words Mrs. Hedberg drew the great mourning veil over her face, leaned upon the counsel's table, and burst into a flood of tears. The wife of Captain Walsh was at her side, but it was some time before the widow regained her composure.

With this evidence the government rested its case in chief.

Mr. Blair, associate counsel for the defendant, then opened the case to the jury, and among other things, said:

Our defense in this case is self-defense. We admit the killing of Captain Hedberg, on the 30th day of last October, by Lieutenant Maney, but we justify that killing on the ground of self-defense. We shall ask you to rely on much of the testimony for the prosecution to support our theory. It will be necessary to go a long way back for the motive which led up to the killing, and the quarrel between these two officers, and therefore we must commence way back in 1873. At that time Captain Hedberg was tried by a general court martial in New Mexico. He was then a captain of the 15th U. S. Infantry, was court martialled and dismissed from the service, for a felony. He remained out of the army sixteen years, when, by an act of Congress, under the appointment of the President, he was restored in 1889, and assigned to the 15th Infantry, then at Fort Buford, Dak., where he joined his regiment, and where for the first time he met Lieutenant Maney, defendant in this case. The evidence will show that there was considerable doubt among the officers of that post whether or not Captain Hedberg should be received, owing to the nature of the charges on which he was tried and dismissed by a court martial in New Mexico. It was thought by some of the officers that he should not be recognized. Lieutenant Maney, with others, contended that he should be received as any other officer coming to the post. Afterwards Lieutenant Maney and Captain Hedberg became warm friends. In 1892, when his regiment had moved to Fort Sheridan, Captain Hedberg was sitting as a member of a general court martial in the trial of an enlisted man. Captain Hedberg was challenged by the soldier who appeared as the attorney for the defendant, on the ground that he was not qualified to sit in a general court martial by reason of he (Captain Hedberg), himself, once having been tried by a general court martial and dismissed the service for a felony. The associates of Captain Hedberg on the court retired for consultation, on the challenge, and at the request of Captain Hedberg, an adjournment was taken over until the next day. Captain Hedberg immediately sought out the Lieut.-Colonel of his regiment and Lieutenant Maney to enlist their influence and aid in overcoming the objection which had been made to his qualification to sit on the court martial. Lieutenant Maney prepared a long statement in writing for Captain Hedberg to submit to his brother officers of the court, but for some reason it was never presented for consideration.

Counsel then proceeded to relate in detail the evidence as the defendant would bring it out, showing that Captain Hedberg had threatened to "kill Lieutenant Maney" and "cut his liver out," and that they would prove a complete case of self-defense.

1st Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, Second U. S. Inf., testified for the defense that Captain Hedberg marched on guard Oct. 24, about 9:30 a. m., and was officer of the day on the night between Oct. 24 and 25, 1893. Lieutenant Maxwell was officer of the guard. He saw Captain Hedberg three times that night. He visited the guard the last time about midnight, when they had a conversation extending about an hour. Lieutenant Maxwell said:

"I think I remember rightly the way the conversation began. I remarked to Captain Hedberg that he had a pretty easy time of it, inasmuch as he did not have to command a company and had only officer of the day duties to perform. He had command of a paper company. He didn't seem to think he had. He said he would rather be in command of a company. And he would be in command except that Crofton was in command. He said that he was just as able as any one else to command a company, and from speaking of Colonel Crofton he spoke of Captain Chapin and Lieutenant Maney. He said that they had pretended to be his friends, but he had found them out. He said that as far as Lieutenant Maney was concerned that Lieutenant Maney had been his enemy all the time, that he had found him out at last. I made the remark, I said: 'Why, I thought that Maney had done a good deal for you at Beauford; I always thought you were friends.' I was very much surprised at what he said. After speaking of these things, he said, speaking of Lieutenant Maney, 'I will do Maney yet.' Just after saying that—he had his overcoat on and he pulled a pistol out of the right-hand pocket of his overcoat and put it down on the table." (The witness was here shown a pistol, which the witness said looked just like the one Captain H. showed him.) "He pulled it out and put it on the table. I took it up in my hand and said: 'That is a dangerous thing to carry.' I said, 'I used to carry a pistol like that, but I don't now.' He said: 'Yes, it is dangerous, and I know how to use it.' And he said: 'I have a knife at home too, and I will cut the liver out of him.' I don't know who he meant except Lieutenant Maney. I don't know about that, but that is what he said. He said he found Maney out. He said: 'I have only learned this last summer that he, while at Fort Beauford got up a scandalous letter in regard to me to prevent my reinstatement. Since then he has been talking to me and pretended to give me good advice, and I found out that instead of giving me good advice he has been my enemy.' I communicated that remark that he made about Maney, to Lieutenant Maney, on the 30th day of October, in the Adjutant's office. I went on the morning of Oct. 30 into the Adjutant's office and Lieutenant Maney was Acting Adjutant. I went up to the rail which was near the desk, and Lieutenant Maney at that time, he had a lot of papers in his hands. He seemed to be very busy, and I said: 'Maney, I want to speak to you about something.' He came forward for a moment, and I said: 'Captain Hedberg says he is going to kill you. He has a pistol. He said he has a knife.' I spoke in a very low tone of voice to Lieutenant Maney, because all the officers were around that time in the morning. It was just after guard mounting, and he didn't say anything. He said: 'I am much obliged. I want to see you later; I want to talk to you.' I didn't see Lieutenant Maney. He was Acting Adjutant, and I was busy. I had other things to do, and I didn't see him after that. I remember the time that Captain Hedberg went to Washington in 1892. I didn't have any special conversation with him. I saw him several times. Walking along the walk, I either met him or he caught up with me. He said he was going to Washington to get retired. That is about what it all amounted to—going to arrange so he would get retired. I don't remember the words he said. That was my impression. He said that he thought that was the best thing he could do, and he was going to Washington for that purpose."

On cross-examination by Mr. Milchrist, the witness went over substantially his examination in chief, and at the close the Court adjourned to 10 a. m., April 19, 1894.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave granted Capt. Constant Williams extended one month; 2d Lieut. James R. Lindsay two months.

Capt. Harry G. Cavanaugh and Benjamin N. Gilman, 13th Infantry, in charge of companies.

1st Lieut. William W. Gibson, O. D., from Providence, R. I., to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., is extended two months. Asst. Surg. Nathan S. Jarvis is ordered from Davis Island, N. Y., Samuel Q. Robinson to Wiggins Point, N. Y., and Capt. William P. Kendall to Fort Columbus.

Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg., as a member, and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Simpson, 2d Art., as recorder, of the Army Retiring Board, at Fort Adams, R. I., vice Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Geo. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers.

ITS EASTER GOWN.

From the Brooklyn "Daily Times."

Such beauty as a new dress of type can give to a newspaper is now displayed by that ever reliable publication, the Army and Navy Journal. Its new type is a clean cut face and is most legible even in the smallest sizes. The column rules have been taken out, and altogether the paper presents a remarkably handsome appearance.

From the "U. S. Army Visitor."

The Army and Navy Journal appears, this week, in an entirely new typographical dress, and presents a very clean and neat appearance. We are pleased to notice this evidence of prosperity in "the old reliable," and wish the publishers a continued lease of favor in the Army and Navy, and the National Guard—although their service is already long and meritorious.

BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

The President sent to the Senate on the 19th of April the following brevets for gallant service in the Indian campaigns:

When not otherwise specified the brevet is for gallant service. We omit all titles to save space.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Edwin C. Mason for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians, in the Lava Beds, California, April 17, 1873, and for gallant service in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877.

William B. Royal in action against Indians on Rosebud Creek, Mont., June 17, 1876.

Guy V. Henry, for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians on Rosebud Creek, Mont., June 17, 1876, where he was severely wounded.

Andrew W. Evans in action against Indians at Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882.

John Green in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, California, Jan. 17, 1873, and for conspicuous gallantry in the several actions during the Modoc war.

Lewis Merrill in action against Indians at Canon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

Frederick W. Benteen in action against Indians on the Little Big Horn, Mont., June 25 and 26, 1876, and in action against Indians at Canon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

TO BE COLONEL BY BREVET.

Chas. E. Compton for distinguished service in leading a cavalry battalion in a gallant and successful charge in action against Indians on the Red River, Tex., Aug. 30, 1874.

Anson Mills in action against Indians at Slim Buttes, Dak., Sept. 9, 1876.

John Green in action against Indians at Mount Turnbull, Ariz., April 30, 1869.

Marcus P. Miller for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, California, April 17, 1873, and for special gallantry and military ability in action against Indians, at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877.

Geo. M. Randall in action against hostile Indians near Pinal, Ariz., March 8, 1874, and for distinguished services during the campaign against the Indians in Arizona, in 1874.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BY BREVET.

Geo. M. Sternberg, surgeon, in the performance of his professional duty under fire, in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, 1877.

David S. Gordon in action against Indians at Miner's Delight, Wyo., May 4, 1870.

George M. Brayton in action against Indians in Arizona, June 23, 1875, July 4, 1875, Jan. 10, 1877, Jan. 21, 1877, and Jan. 30, 1877.

James S. Casey for conspicuous gallantry in leading his command in a successful charge against a superior number of Indians, strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877.

Also for gallantry: Richard Combs, John M. Bacon, Curwen B. McLellan, George M. Randall, John A. Kress, Adna R. Chaffee, James Jackson, Wirt Davis, John B. Babcock, Alfred E. Latimer, Wyllys Lyman, in the actions against Indians on the Upper Washita, Texas, Sept. 9, 10 and 11, 1874.

James M. Bell, in action against Indians, at Canon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

Allen H. Jackson, in action against Indians, at the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877.

Charles C. Cresson, for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians at the Lava Beds, Cal., April 17, 1873, and for gallant service in action against Indians at Camas Meadows, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1877.

TO BE MAJOR BY BREVET.

Henry C. Hasbrouck, in action against Indians, at So-rass Lake, Cal., May 10, 1873.

Simon Snyder, in actions against Indians at the Clear-Mountain, Mont., Sept. 30, 1877.

Also for gallantry: Myles Moylan, Camillo C. Carr, Ezra P. Ewers, Jas. N. Whelan, Adam Kramer, Robt. H. Montgomery, Charles W. Minor, Frank D. Baldwin, John G. Bourke, John L. Bullis, James M. J. Sanno, Alexander B. MacGowan, Charles Porter, Mott Hooton, Constant Williams, Stephen P. Jocelyn, Henry J. Nowlan, Edward S. Godfrey, Charles A. Coolidge, Mason Carter, Charles A. P. Hatfield, Henry Romeyn, Stephen G. Whipple, Alfred B. Taylor, Robert Pollock, Charles Bendire, Eugene A. Bancroft, Randolph Norwood, Lemuel A. Abbott, Edmund R. P. Shurley, Arthur Morris (since deceased), and Patrick Cusack.

TO BE CAPTAIN BY BREVET.

Charles P. Egan, in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal., April 17, 1873, where he was wounded.

Charles F. Humphrey, in action against Indians, at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11, 1877.

Charles A. Woodruff, in action against Indians, at the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877, where he was three times wounded.

Frank D. Baldwin, in actions against Indians, on the Salt Fork of the Red River, Tex., Aug. 30, 1874, and on McLellan's Creek, Tex., Nov. 8, 1874.

William Conway, in actions against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

William A. Thompson, in actions against Indians in the Canon, near Red River, Tex., Sept. 27 and 28, 1874, and at Las Lagunas Quatro, Tex., Nov. 5, 1874.

Joshua W. Jacobs, for gallant and meritorious services in reconnaissance and action against Indians at the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 8 and 9, 1877.

John G. Bourke, in action against Indians at the Caves, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1872, and in the campaign against Indians in Arizona, April, 1873.

Hiram H. Ketchum, in action against Indians near the mouth of the Big Horn River, Mont., Aug. 11, 1873.

Abram E. Wood (since deceased), in actions against Indians at Sand Creek, Kan., Sept. 21, 1878, and at Punished Woman's Fork, Kan., Sept. 27, 1878.

Eugene D. Dimmick, in action against Indians in the Black Range Mountains, N. Mex., Sept. 23, 1879.

Earl D. Thomas, in action against Indians at the Caves, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1872, and for distinguished services in the campaign against Indians in Arizona, April, 1874.

Martin B. Hughes, in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, N. Mex., April 7, 1880.

Henry W. Sprole, in the pursuit of Indians on the Washita River, Tex., Oct. 14 and 15, 1874, and in the action against Indians on Muster Creek, Tex., Nov. 29, 1874.

William C. Manning, in action against Indians at Mescal Mountains, Ariz., Dec. 13, 1872.

John L. Bullis, in actions against Indians at Remolina, Mex., May 18, 1873, and on the Pecos River, Tex., April 26, 1875.

Walter S. Schuyler, for gallantry in action against Indians in the Big Horn Mountains, Mont., Nov. 23, 1876.

Benjamin C. Lockwood, in action against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

Wm. F. Stewart, in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877.

Peter Boehm, for action against Indians on the Brazos River, Tex., Oct. 28 and 29, 1869; for special gallantry in action on the same river Oct. 10, 1871, and for gallant conduct in action against Indians on the Red River, Tex., Sept. 29, 1872.

John Lafferty, in actions against Indians in the Black State Mountains, Nev., Feb. 15, 1867, and in the Chiricahua Pass, Ariz., Oct. 20, 1869, where he was severely wounded.

Robert McDonald, for conspicuous gallantry in leading his command in a successful charge against Indians, strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877.

James H. Spencer, in action against Indians, near Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., March 22, 1869.

Byron Dawson, in the actions against Indians on the Rio Pecos, Tex., June 7, 1869, and on the Brazos River, Tex., Oct. 28 and 29, 1869.

Charles King, for gallant and distinguished service in action against Indians, near Diamond Butte, Ariz., May 21, 1874.

Max Wesendorff, in action against Indians at Squaw Peak, Ariz., Sept. 30, 1872.

Gilbert E. Overton, in leading a cavalry charge in the action against Indians on McLellan's Creek, Tex., Nov. 8, 1874.

Henry M. Benson, in action against Indians at Camas Meadows, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1877, where he was severely wounded.

John Conline, in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, N. Mex., April 7, 1880.

Oscalosa M. Smith, in action against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

Peter Leary, Jr., for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal., April 15 and 16, 1873.

Abiel L. Smith, in the campaign against Geronimo's band of Indians in Sonora, Mex., from July to September, 1886.

Evan Miles, in actions against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877, and against Indians at the Umatilla Agency, Ore., July 13, 1878.

Edmund Butler, for conspicuous gallantry in leading his command in a successful charge against a superior number of Indians, strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877.

Henry McElderry, in action against Indians at the Lava Beds, Cal., Jan. 17, 1873, and for meritorious services in action against Indians, near the double mountain fork of the Brazos River, Tex., May 7, 1869.

Thomas McGregor, in action against Indians at the Santa Maria Mountains, Ariz., May 6, 1873.

Henry Carroll, in action against Indians on the main fork of the Brazos River, Tex., Sept. 16, 1869, and against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880, where he was severely wounded.

William A. Rafferty, in actions against Indians on the Little Wichita River, Tex., Oct. 5, 1870, and in the Hatchet Mountains, New Mexico, April 28, 1882.

Emil Adam, for gallant service against Indians at Muchos Canons, Ariz., Sept. 25, 1872.

Sydney W. Taylor, for gallant and meritorious conduct in actions against Indians during the Modoc War of 1873.

James W. Watson, in action against Apache Indians near Salt River, Ariz., March 7, 1890.

Granville Lewis, in action against Indians on the Upper Washita River, Tex., Sept. 9, 1874, where he was severely wounded.

George E. Albee, in the actions against Indians on the Brazos River, Tex., Sept. 16, 1869, and Oct. 28 and 29, 1869.

Robert H. Fletcher, in actions against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877, and at Canon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

Hayden DeLany (since deceased), in action against Indians in the Big Horn Mountains, Mont., Nov. 25, 1876.

John W. Wilkinson (since deceased), in action against Indians at Canon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Also the following to be first lieutenants by brevet (we are unable to give the list this week in detail):

Charles Morton, Earl D. Thomas, Frazier A. Bou-telle, Walter S. Schuyler, Frank West, Peter S. Bo-mus, Francis Michler, John T. Van Orsdale, Edward J. McClelland, William H. Miller, Chas. A. Willis, Henry H. Wright, John F. Guilfoyle, Thom- Woodruff, Charles H. Heyl, William P. Ezra B. Fuller, Hobart E. Bailey, Char- Taylor, Francis E. Blount, Alfred C. Sharpe, ed- rick W. Sibley, Alfred M. Fuller, Edward E. Hardin, James D. Nickerson, Herbert J. Siocum, Augustus P. Blocksom, Geo. L. Converse (since deceased), Ste- C. Mills, Geo. H. Morgan, Wm. C. Brown, Louis Orle-man, Robt. G. Carter, Chas. Braden, Robt. Young, Bainbridge Reynolds (now out of service), Ed- ward Casey (since deceased), Francis Woodbridge, Jr., Edward S. Farrow (now out of service), Powhatan H. Clarke (since deceased).

Each of the above named officers has been recommended by his Department Commander for gallant service in action against hostile Indians.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General,
Commanding the Army.

FORT MEADE, S. D.

The "Regimental Standard" has these items: It was generally supposed that Lieut. Elwood W. Evans would receive his promotion by reason of the lamentable death of Lieutenant McAnaney, but we regret to say Lieutenant Evans still lacks two files of being the ranking 2d Lieutenant of Cav. Lieutenant Lochridge, 2d Cav., is the lucky man.

The usual weekly session of the Lyceum was postponed Monday until Wednesday, on account of bad weather, and on the latter evening Capt. J. B. Hickey read a highly interesting and instructive paper on the "Operations of the Army of the James." Captain Shunk and Captain Luff have yet to read essays before the close of the season.

The hop given by the F. M. B. C. on Tuesday evening, April 3, was a most enjoyable affair.

Friday being a beautiful day, advantage was taken of it by giving the command a regimental drill, which was followed by a sham battle, taking the form of a retreat under a heavy fire from an imaginary enemy. The various bridges and points of vantage in and around the post were gallantly defended, and the retreat was continued through the town of Sturgis.

Referring to the recent death of Lieutenant McAnaney, 8th Cav., the "Standard" says: "His untimely death will be sincerely regretted by all in the regiment, and by none more sincerely than the enlisted men who had the pleasure of serving with him both as a non-commissioned and commissioned officer. An excellent soldier, a true friend and a man who always had the goodwill of all with whom his duties brought him in contact."

The Navy Department is beginning the work of making vacancies for this year's Naval Academy. A Retiring Board convened at the Department during the present week, and has had under examination for retirement Lieut. John Garvin. A number of other officers will be called before this Board, and from present indications it looks as if the whole class will be provided for.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, at its meeting Friday morning, agreed to a committee amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, striking out the proposed legislation in regard to the lieutenant-general and the major-generals.

The Army friends of Thomas E. Rochfort (cousin of the late General Jackson) will be pained to hear of his sudden death on April 1, at Cincinnati, of consumption.

The Connecticut State Building at Chicago is to be erected in Tyler City, Conn., at the place where the British troops landed when New Haven was invaded in 1779.

Friday, April 27, is the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant. Preparations for the proper observance of the day are being made by many patriotic people in various sections of the country.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, has issued a post order forbidding children not in company of their parents or guardians from going into or remaining about the soldiers' barracks. It is a good order, in more respects than one, and well worthy of imitation by other post commanders.

Colonel Townsend, Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, has issued an order expressing his appreciation of the soldierly appearance and excellent marching of the troops of his command upon the occasion of the recent visit of the Honorable Secretary of War, and extending his thanks to officers and soldiers for the fine exhibition made at the review.

What author has written the most perfect picture of a battle in the English language? Lord Wolseley says that high honor belongs, not to any of his own countrymen, but to the American, Capt. Charles King, instancing Captain King's description of the cavalry fight of Gettysburg, in "Between the Lines." With equal truth it may be said that no one has written so well about life at West Point as Captain King in the story called "Cadet Days," in which that delightful "Corporal Pops" reappears. It has just been announced in book form by Harper & Brothers.

Secretary Herbert showed his appreciation of the action of Mr. Phoenix, of New York, in turning over to the Department the relics of the "Kearsarge" which he had rescued while cruising about the Caribbean Sea, by sending him a telegram last Tuesday thanking him for his "generous and patriotic action."

We hope that the anonymous correspondent of the London "Engineer" who reports a discovery of surreptitious attempts to obtain for our government plans of the English "Havock" will not worry himself ill because of his fear that we will pattern after English models. Our experience of them thus far has not been such as to tempt us further in that direction; at the same time a little show of reciprocity in this line would not be out of place. For the past ten years most of the radical advances in naval methods have been made by this country and France. It is not true that our Navy Department has spent any money in recent years for any English designs. Copies of all our drawings have been cheerfully made for other governments, and a large amount of work is done in all our naval bureaus to satisfy the requests made by all the legations at Washington. No request for information of this nature has ever been refused by this government except that relating to Army fortifications.

As an instance of the injustice of the proposed repeal of so much of current law as provides for the retirement of general service clerks and messengers, we note that Mr. Ernest Schalkenback placed on the retired list last week as a general service messenger had previous service, as follows: In Company "A," 81st N. Y. S. V., Aug. 11, 1861, to Feb. 20, 1862; Company "A," 147th N. Y. S. V., Aug. 6, 1862, to June 20, 1865; Company "A," Second U. S. Inf., April 8, 1867, to April 8, 1870; Company "G," Fifth U. S. Inf., Sept. 9, 1870, to Sept. 9, 1875; Company "D," Fifth U. S. Inf., Oct. 4, 1875, to Oct. 4, 1880; provost guard, general service, Nov. 2, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1885; Company "G," 18th U. S. Inf., from Nov. 2, 1885, to June 30, 1886, and in general service from July 1, 1886, to date of retirement. And there are many more of this class with similar records.

Private Two Two, Company "I," Second U. S. Inf., for being too drunk at drill, and committing other offenses—allied to a previous record a little too bad for military efficiency—has been dishonorably discharged by sentence of court-martial and is now doubtless flourishing his "bobtail" on his native heath.

Brev. Capt. Joseph H. Hays, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired, who died April 8, at his home, in Salem, N. Y., served during the war as an officer of the 142d N. Y. V., and in February, 1866, was appointed a second lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Inf., afterward transferred to the 39th Inf., promoted first lieutenant July 28, 1866, and retired on account of wound received in line of duty Dec. 31, 1870. For his bravery at the battle of Drury's Farm, he received the brevet of captain. He was born July 28, 1838.

The lyceum course at Fort Trumbull includes Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Art., "Strategical and Tactical Lessons from the Campaigns of the War of the Rebellion;" Lieut. H. A. Reed, Second Art., "An Army Officer in His Relations to the Civil Law;" Lieut. A. W. Chase, Second Art., "Artillery Defense of New London Harbor Against an Attack by Sea." At Fort Wadsworth.—Maj. J. Egan, First Art., "Systematic Drill and Instruction for Enlisted Men;" Capt. H. H. Hubbell, First Art., "Duties of the General Staff at Home and Aboard;" Capt. E. H. Russell, First Art., "Gun Carriages, French System;" Lieut. R. H. Patterson, First Art., "Our Northern Frontier;" Lieut. John Pope, First Art., "Torpedoes;" Lieut. A. Murray, First Art., "Modern Seacoast Artillery;" Lieut. J. V. White, First Art., "Electricity in Warfare;" Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, First Art., "The Harvey Armor Plate;" Lieut. S. Blanchard, First Art., "Service Range Finder;" Lieut. Wm. H. Cruickshank, First Art., "Krupp, and His System." At Fort Wood.—Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Sixth Inf., "The Effective Strength of Armies;" Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, Sixth Inf., "The Searchlight in Time of War;" Lieut. L. D. Webster, Sixth Inf., "Outpost and Picket Duties."

We referred a few weeks ago to a bullet-proof cuirass invented by a tailor named Dowe, residing at Mannheim, Germany. A Berlin dispatch now states that the Russian Ambassador has thoroughly tested the cuirass by firing shots at the inventor's breast, and has reported to the Czar that it is a "wonderful invention."

The contractors for the torpedo-boat "Ericsson," at Dubuque, Ia., are having no little difficulty in casting the propellers for that craft, and have about decided to relegate the work to some Eastern firm of experience in such matters.

The orders of all the officers of the "Raleigh," at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will not be made out at present owing to the unexpected delay in fitting the ship for sea. It will probably be several months before the "Raleigh" will be ready for her final trials, and it is the wish of the Navy Department that her speed trials shall not be made until her crews have become accustomed to the various parts of the ship.

The work of preparing the machinery for rapid progress on the new gunboats, at the Newport News shipyards, is making good headway, and the labor of the government inspectors is being lightened by the evident desire of the contractors to do the "square thing" by the naval authorities.

A medical board of survey has been appointed to examine the physical condition of Chief Engineer I. R. McNary, U. S. N., now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Chief Engineer McNary was recently detailed for coal inspection duty among the mines of British Columbia, but was reported as unfit for the duty. The survey is one of the immediate results.

The reported abolition of the helmet and the substitution of the old-time white cap cover have called out considerable opposition from Navy officers serving in hot climates. The claim is made that the helmet is fitted for hot weather and is a military-looking object, while the white cap cover, never twice alike, is but a makeshift, and in addition to being heavy and unnecessarily hot, is neither military in appearance nor convenient for use.

The tide tables for the Atlantic coast of the United States, together with 207 stations on the Atlantic coast of British America, for the year 1895, published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, are now ready for issue, and copies can be obtained at the agencies of the Survey in this city, or by addressing the office at Washington. Price 25 cents.

Several changes in the petty officers of the "Dolphin" have been rendered necessary by bad conduct on their part, and it is evident that too much port duty is demoralizing to the rank and file of any warship.

Work on the "Monadnock" is progressing slowly, and the time is not far distant when steam will be raised on her boilers and the machinery put in motion. This fine craft, when completed, will be a valuable addition to the defense of the Pacific coast, and will be of much service in promoting a feeling of security among the people of that faraway part of Uncle Sam's domain.

The detail of the officers for the trial of the "Indiana" has not yet been made, but will be announced in a short time.

Surg. A. M. Moore, U. S. N., wife and daughter arrived by the "Bretagne" from Havre on the 15th of April, and left for their home in Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 16th. Mrs. Moore is slowly recovering from her recent serious and prolonged illness in Geneva.

In the "Cosmopolitan" for April, there is a very interesting illustrated article by V. Gribayedoff, under the title of "Under the Cross of St. Andrew," describing the Russian Navy. At its close he says: "Taken all in all, the Russian sailor has no just cause to bewail his lot. In many ways he is far better off than his brother on dry land, and at the conclusion of his service can look forward to remunerative employment at home, an honorable discharge from the Navy being considered the highest certificate of good character. He still belongs to the naval reserve, and is subject to the call of the Czar in time of war, but that he considers but a cause of congratulation, for when it comes to fighting for his country, 'right or wrong,' your Russian tar is truly a Tartar—who needs no scratching."

CONGRESS IS AT FAULT.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

In an editorial on the Outhwaite bill, which appeared in the April 7th issue of the Journal, you quote from a letter written to you by a correspondent to the effect that officers of the army whose interests have been threatened by proposed legislation have in the past secured the defeat of these measures, and leave the inference that the same thing may possibly be accomplished again by the same agency.

I have heard statements of similar import quite frequently before, and am led to believe that nearly every officer who has corresponded with Congressmen has received a copy of a stereotyped reply, to the effect that "We are antagonized by your own people, and can do nothing in consequence."

I have always regarded these assertions "cum grano salis"; in other words, I have always held them to be poor, transparent excuses for indifference and non-action. When the Anti-Option bill was under consideration by the Congress last year, hundreds of petitions from influential citizens, boards of trade, city councils and other organizations, with all their combined efforts, barely succeeded in defeating the bill for the time being. It seems simply a stretch of imagination, therefore, to ascribe the defeat of an Army bill of recognized excellence to the efforts of a "few officers whose promotion would be delayed" by its passage. It is not a reasonable explanation of such defeat. It is simply a conventional method of asking to be excused from further consideration of the subject.

When Congressmen ask the Army to come before the National legislature with a measure affecting itself, upon which there is no difference of opinion, they ask for an order of things that never has and never will exist. Differences of opinion prevail in all the relations of life; in the family, the church and the community. To require perfect accord in the Army would simply be to require what has been found impossible elsewhere. In fact, no such requirement has ever been made in good faith. The truth, bluntly told, is that no such condition is expected, and its absence is used as a subterfuge.

The Congress alone is responsible for the existing Army organization. It can continue it, or it can substitute another system for it whenever it desires to do so, the appeals of a "few officers" to the contrary notwithstanding. To ascribe the defeat of proposed legislation, generally recognized as necessary, to the influence of a "few officers whose promotion would be delayed," proves too much. It gives to their efforts greater effect than it concedes to the many whose promotion would be hastened.

Army officers certainly have a right, as American citizens, to express their views upon all public questions, and should be listened to with attention when these questions relate to the Army. Beyond their responsibility ceases, and the accountability of the Congress begins. If the Congress desires an army organization based upon modern principles, it knows how to accomplish it. If it desires to continue the present system, it knows how to do that. The Army belongs to the country, and the Congress determines, as its representative, what the country wants. It may be taken for granted, without any possible contention, that a Congress independent enough to legislate away the sugar bounty, impose an income tax, reduce the duty upon importations against the appeals and protests of a very respectable portion of the voting population of the country, will scarcely permit the efforts of a "few officers whose promotion would be delayed" to stand in the way for a single moment, if it desires to act. HOPE.